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Agrahayana 15, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)

(Vol. III contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Friday, December 6, 1968/Agrahayana 15, 1890 (Saka)

———

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मीर मुहम्मद जीलानी से प्राप्त पत्र

+
*572. **श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :**
श्री जि० ब० सिंह :
श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री शिवचरण लाल :
श्री केदार पस्वान :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मीर मुहम्मद जीलानी नामक एक व्यक्ति ने, जो काश्मीर के पाकिस्तान-अधिकृत क्षेत्र में रह रहा है, काश्मीर में प्रवेश करने की सरकार से अनुमति मांगी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Members are presumably referring to the request made to Government by Mir Maqbool Gilani, who is living in Rawalpindi, to permit him, along with 46 others invited by Sheikh Abdullah, to attend the Convention called at Srinagar in October, 1968. Government decided not to give permission.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या इस से यह

जाहिर नहीं है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला हर तरह से जो भी उन के साथी पाकिस्तान में हैं उन से सम्पर्क स्थापित करने और अभारतीय काम करने में संलग्न हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not think that the inference which the hon. Member is drawing is correct.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : गृह मंत्री बराबर यही कहते हैं हर मामले में कि हम लोग गलत हैं परन्तु बात सही निकल जाती है अन्त में तो क्या गृह मन्त्री कोई आश्वासन देंगे कि इस बात की पूरी जांच करवा कर के सारी मालूमात सदन के पटल पर रखेंगे ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not think that any information is necessary.

SHRI SWELL : I would like to know whether it is a fact that last time, when Sheikh Abdullah held a convention in Srinagar, he wanted a number of people living in Pak-occupied Kashmir to come and join the convention and then permission was refused, and I would also like to know whether Government consider that part of Kashmir occupied by Pakistan as part and parcel of India, and if so, whether it is necessary for the people of that area to secure permission before they enter India or Kashmir ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member is taking rather too legalistic a view in this matter. Certainly, it is part of India ; we claim it. But on the same analogy, one might say the infiltrators also do not require permission to come here !

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know from the hon. Minister, even if those persons whom Sheik Abdullah invited wanted to come and join the convention in Srinagar, whether the Pakistan Government also will allow those people

to come to Srinagar and join the convention ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not know. We are not considering the Pakistan Government's attitude here.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The Jummu and Kashmir State, as it is constituted, consists of many parts of which the Kashmir valley is a very small part, and Shiekh Abdullah claims to be one of the leaders of that area. In this convention, he tried to prove that the people who are in the Pakistan-held area are also with him. But the actual fact is that the non-Kashmiri Muslims even in areas on our side do not recognise him as their leader. They hate him. It as wrong to call the people living in Poonch, etc. as Kashmiris. They are Punjabi-speaking people. His attempt to bring these people to the Kashmir Valley was only a ruse which he wanted to play with the help of the Pakistani authorities to create the impression that all people want him to be their leader. I want to know whether it is also a fact that Pakistan was prepared to send these people to Kashmir because Pakistan was a privey to that plan. In view of all these things, may I know whether Government would give a categorical assurance that till a final decision has been taken, till the cease fire line is removed and those areas, which are a part of India, have been incorporated into India, till then nobody who is there and who has been indoctrinated by Pakistan and who is being used to by Pakistan to do sabotage in this country will be allowed to enter this side ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He has raised too wide an issue and he is asking me to give an assurance.

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be done in Question Hour ; only information can be asked for.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : You have cut him short, Sir.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Our dialogue all along has been supposed to be with Pakistan. May I know what active steps Government are going to take to have a dialogue with the people of occupied Kashmir, so that we can win them over ? Is there any more in that direction ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : How can you have a dialogue with people who are under forcible occupation ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : Is it a fact that the speech made by Sheikh Abdullah in the Srinagar convention was a clear incitement to violence ? To that conference, he invited people from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir also. That shows that he wanted to extend the scope of violence to Pakistan-occupied Kashmir also. In that context, may I know what steps Government propose to take against Sheikh Abdullah, who has been demanding a severeign Kashmir State as evident from this convention ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It was a question of making a political assessment of the character of the convention and what effects it would produce. We did not want to get provoked into taking any action here and now. Since all shades of views were coming on the platform, we thought it better to allow it and see what results it produced.

SHRI HEM BARUA ; Was the speech a clear incitement to violence or not ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the speech in the convention is concerned, I do not think it is actionable.

Visit by Indian Scientists' Team to USSR

*573. SHRI N. R. LASKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian scientists' team visited the USSR to participate in a symposium on Chemistry of Natural Products held under the Indo-Soviet Collaboration ;

(b) if so, the names of Scientists who visited the USSR ; and

(c) how far their visit proved helpful to the Indian scientists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of Indian scientists who participated in the symposium is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—2559/68].

(c) The symposium provided an opportunity for exchange of valuable scientific knowledge between the scientists of the two countries and for indentifying specific areas of scientific research in which the two countries could collaborate.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : So far as part (c) of my question is concerned, a detailed answer has not come from the minister. I want to know whether this team submitted any report to the Government and. if so, whether they have made any suggestion ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Yes, Sir The first Indian scientific delegation that visited USSR in 1967 suggested that there should be a joint committee of the scientists from the two countries. That was done. The first meeting has been held in Delhi on 31st January, 1968. Another symposium on chemistry was held at Tashkent. They have also submitted a report. Their recommendations are that we should have specific studies in the subjects with which the two countries are concerned, and after special studies are made we should have special projects as well.

SHRI N. R LASKAR : What will be the direct benefit coming out of this conference to our country.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : This symposium in Tashkent deliberated about chemistry. They have now decided that we should have collaboration in the field of chemistry and biology. Similarly, they have also decided that we should have joint study on different aspects in the field of mathematics, physics, astro-physics and similar other subjects.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : वैज्ञानिकों के 15 व्यक्तियों का जो दल रूस गया, उस में से पांच सदस्य केवल एक ही यूनिवर्सिटी दिल्ली के थे और एक ही डिपार्टमेंट केमिस्ट्री के थे ऐसा क्यों पसन्द किया गया, जब कि देश में और भी यूनिवर्सिटियां हैं। दूसरे वैज्ञानिकों को मौका क्यों नहीं दिया गया ?

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : यह बात सच है कि एक विशेष विषय के वैज्ञानिक थे। चूंकि सिम्पासियम केमिस्ट्री का था, इस लिए इसी विषय के लोग इसमें अधिक थे......

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे इस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के ही इतने अधिक व्यक्तियों को क्यों भेजा गया, अन्य यूनिवर्सिटी के लोगों को मौका क्यों नहीं दिया गया ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या दिल्ली के बाहर केमिस्ट्री के लोग नहीं हैं ?

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : यह बात सही है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के अधिक हैं, लेकिन दिल्ली के बाहर के विश्वविद्यालयों के लोग भी इस में हैं।

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : The Government of India has been disallowing and discouraging for a long time the visit of groups of people, either businessmen, professionals, scientists or engineers, who want to visit abroad to participate in world congresses and conferences of one type or another, either for exchange of views or advancement of knowledge. In view of that fact, may I know what is the rational criterion followed by the Government of India in allowing delegations to foreign countries ? Do they have a set policy or is it by trial and error or whim ? What is it ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I cannot reply to the wider question. In this case, the scientific delegation suggested the setting up of a joint committee. That was made. The scientists from India and the Soviet Union collaborated in that and we had a symposium in Tashkent. Now they have decided that the next one should be held in Delhi in December, 1969 or January, 1970.

SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether there will be any more symposium in the coming years and, if so, whether they will consider top scientists from universities other than Delhi for inclusion in that team ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : It was decided at the symposium in Tashkent that we should have a symposium on natural products including pharmacology at the end of 1969 or the beginning of 1970 in Delhi. So for as selection of scientists is concerned, even in this conference there were scientists from Lucknow and Hyderabad. In the future conference also there will be scientists from other universities.

Law on Conversions

+

*574. SHRI KARTIK ORAON :
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI DEORAO PATIL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh and Orissa Governments have brought out a legislation making conversion, below the age of 21, a penal offence ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A copy each of the Orissa Freedom of Religion Act, 1967, and the Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrya Adhiniyam, 1968, is placed on the Table of the House: [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2560/68.]

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : The enactment of legislation on religion and, for that matter, on any other subject is the bi-product of the expression of undefined pressure of public opinion and no matter whether it looks some people as unusual, fantastic, unpopular or even wrong-headed, it is a right which we all wish to see preserved. As a matter of fact, our country with its present economic position is still to see sanity before it can establish that conversion is voluntary and that it is not under duress, compulsion or any such thing.

Under those circumstances I would like to ask the Government as to what are the circumstances which have led to the enactment of such a legislation in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and to indicate whether such conditions do or do not exist in other parts of India, particularly in the eastern and southern zones where proselytising activities are taking on alarming proportions.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As far as I could understand the question he was asking about the intensity of conversion activities. It is a fact that conversion activities are going on, but they are going on for a long time and there has not been any particular intensification of these activities in the last few years. These activities are going on in several other States but mainly in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : I would like to know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the anomaly and contradiction in the provisions of the Constitution, when in article 25 (i) it says :—

> "Subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of this Part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion",

as against which we have another provision under article 29 (i)

"Cultural and Educational Rights" which says :—

> "Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same."

How can we conserve and, at the same time, allow people to propagate religion ? It is something like instigating two warring groups by giving in the hand of one a weapon. So, I personally think that either we dispense with this provision—we must not have any right to preserve, promote or retain our cultural traditions or religion—or we should be allowed to

propagate religion freely. But these two cannot go together.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a debate. There should be some limit to this.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : I would like to know from Government whether they would like to bring forward any legislation by which they can eliminate this right to propagate. They must eliminate this right to propagate. So long as foreign missionaries with all the resources at their command are allowed to operate in India and allowed the right to propagate, the concept of secularism will not serve its purpose.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We do not find any contradiction between the two articles of the Constitution; therefore, we have not felt the necessity of any amendment so far.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am proceeding on two presumptions. I presume first that it is the responsibility of the Centre to see that the fundamental rights are duly respected in any legislation and, secondly, it is the responsibility of the Centre to see that laws are free from ambiguity which can lead to victimisation. This Act affects not only Christians but Muslims, Sikhs and Arya Samajists as well because there are between these different religious a exchanges if you like so to call them, they are proselytising religions. About fundament all rights... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : We are not discussing them. It is turning into a debate.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am asking a specific question.

I would refer the Minister to the proviso to section 4 of the Act and would ask him to say how far a special disability on Harijans, women and minors is consistent with article 14. In this I am at one with Shri Oraon that the Scheduled Castes deserve to have their right to change their religion. It is not a question of Christians converting them; it is the right of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to change their religion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Not by fradulent means.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : He never wanted that.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The second point I wanted to put...(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Better I go to the next question This is turning into a debate. You are going into arguments; you are not asking a question.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am only clarifying the position. The second question is about the ambiguity in laws. I refer to the definitions of 'force' or 'inducement'. These definitions are quite wide of the dictionary meanings. Is it the intention of the Government to permit laws which have these meanings and which can lead to victimisation ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : What is the question ?

MR. SPEAKER : Nor can I help you. Shri G S. Reddy.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : What can I do if you don't understand.

SHRI G. S. REDDI : May I know whether these laws infring any of the Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Constitution ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We consulted the Law Ministry and, according to their opinion, it does not infringe any provision of the Constitution.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों को बधाई देना चाहता हूं जिन्होंने यह कानून बनाया कि धर्म की स्वतन्त्रता का यह अर्थ नहीं हो सकता कि लोगों की गरीबी, अज्ञानता, बीमारी का लाभ उठा कर उनके परम्परागत धर्म से उनको च्युत किया जाए। मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं कि दोनों बिलों में जो एक धारा है वह सामान्य है, जिसे मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं और मन्त्री महोदय से

जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या वे इस धारा से सहमत हैं :

"No person shall convert or attempt to convert either directly or otherwise any person from one religious faith to another by the use of force or by inducement or by any fraudulent means nor shall any person abet in such conversion."

यदि मंत्री महोदय इस धारा से सहमत हैं तो क्या केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों के लिए इसी तरह का विधेयक लाने पर विचार करेंगे ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक इसको काम में लाने का सवाल है, हमने काफी इसकी जाँच-पड़ताल की और हमें यह पता लगा, हमें यह एडवाइस दी गई कि इंडियन पीनल कोड की जो 352, 506 और 508 धारायें हैं, उन के अन्तर्गत यह सभी काम किए जा सकते हैं जो कि उस नये कानून में शामिल किए गए हैं और इसलिए उस नए कानून की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जहां तक सिद्धान्त का सवाल है, उसमें कोई विरोध हो नहीं सकता है।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Since the Constitution gives freedom of religion, I can see that there is much agitation against conversions in this country. The people get themselves converted when a particular religion does not accept them and does not give them scope for equal treatment in the society. So, they go to a religion where they can find satisfaction. May I know whether the Government is going to use its machinery to protect a particular religion and stop conversions ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Our stand is well known. We do not want to come in the way of voluntary conversion.

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत में धर्म परिवर्तन वर्षों से तेज़ी से हो रहा है और उसका मूल कारण यह है कि विदेशी शक्तियां अपनी स्वार्थ-सिद्धि के लिए पैसा खर्च करके गरीबों और बेकारों का धर्म परिवर्तन करती हैं। मैं वाजपेयी जी के इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ कि उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारें वस्तुतः बधाई की पात्र हैं और मैं सरकार से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र से भी कोई इस प्रकार का कानून बनाया जाए जिससे सारे देश में एकरूपता आए।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैं इसका उत्तर दे चुका हूँ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : May I know from the Home Minister, since India is the holy land of the Buddha, the land Buddhism, whether acceptance of the original religion of Idnia is an affence according to him ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I do not know how this question arises. We never have done anything like that.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I seek your protection. We are discussing about conversion. The question is whether such an Act has been passed and conversion has been prohibited. India is wholly the homeland of Buddha, Buddhism. So, my question is whether acceptance of Buddhism is prohibited according to this Act,

AN HON. MEMBER : No.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have laid the copies on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : He is a senior lawyer; he can have his own interpretation. (*Interruptions*).

अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं आर्य-समाजी हो जाऊं तो क्या धर्म बदल जायेगा ? बौद्ध होने से धर्म नहीं बदलता।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Among Bengalis, Banerjees are the highest pandits.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Religion is strictly a personal matter. If the Hindus feel that their brothers who are downtrodden and who are poverty-stricken are exploited by the other religions it is the duty of the Hindus to see that they spon-

sor a movement for the uplift of the downtrodden, and not adopt this kind of the meathod which is not fair to Hinduism itself. In that context I would like to know from the Minister whether they are prepared to discourage this kind of legalistic attitude and try to impress on the Hindus that it is only fair for them to fight, not with a legal weapon, but by sponsoring a movement for the uplift of the downtrodden; that will be good for our religion and also for secularism in this country.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is a well considered policy of the Government not to interfere in religious matters.

Sampradaikta Unmoolan Samiti

*575. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government received any representation from the *Bhartiya Sampradaikta Tatha Jathivad Unmoolan Samiti* of New Delhi against certain writings of Shankaracharya Nirenjan Dev Tirth of Govardhanpeeth in the magazine KALYAN of October, 1967, published by Gita Press, Gorakhpur;

(b) if so, the nature of the representation; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The Bhartiya Sampradaikta Tatha Jativad Unmoolan Samiti, New Delhi as also some other organisations and individuals had represented to Government that action may be taken in respect of an article published in October 1967 issue of 'Kalyan' a Hindi journal of Gorakhpur, containing Shankaracharya Niranjan Dev Tirath of Goverdhanpith's observations in favour of caste system. It was also represented that action should be taken against the Shankaracharya too. Government strongly disapprove of the views of the Shankaracharya and consider that such articles are harmful to national unity. However, Government have been advised that the article is not actionable under the law.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे क्षमा करेंगे, असल में यह उनका लेख नहीं है बल्कि इन्टरव्यू है जिसमें से दो चार वाक्य मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ ताकि सदन को पता लगे कि श्री शंकराचार्य जी के अलग अलग बातों पर क्या विचार हैं।

एक बात मैं पहले और कह दूं कि जब उनकी गिरफ्तारी हुई थी, जब कि वे अनशन कर रहे थे, तब उनको रिहा करने की मांग करने वालों में एक मैं भी था, और इस बात के लिए हमने काफी आन्दोलन भी चलाया था...

MR. SPEAKER : I would not allow that. If you want to put a question, you may put a question. You cannot read all those things now. That will take a long time. We presume that everybody has read it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The relevant portion of it... (*Interruptions*)

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब प्रश्न पूछना हो तो एक आध वाक्य पढ़कर सुनाना ही पड़ेगा। इसमें जाति पांति को लेकर ही नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्रीयता को लेकर भी उन्होंने अपना मत व्यक्त किया है। उसी को मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने अपने उत्तर में कहा है :

देश प्रेमी बनने से और देश सेवा करने से पहले सत्य सनातन धर्म, हिन्दू धर्म का प्रेमी बनाना बहुत आवश्यक है। यदि तुम धर्म-प्रेमी नहीं तो कभी देश-प्रेमी, देशभक्त बन ही नहीं सकते। पहले आप धर्म का सम्मान करो, अपने पूज्य गुरुओं का सम्मान करो, अपने पूज्य माता-पिता का सम्मान करो, अपने पूज्य गो-ब्राह्मणों का सम्मान करो, अपनी हिन्दू सभ्यता संस्कृति का सम्मान करो, अपने शास्त्र पुराणों का सम्मान करो, अपने पूज्य देव मंदिरों का सम्मान करो, अपने पूज्य सच्चे साधु सन्तों का सम्मान करो, अपने पूज्य तीर्थों का सम्मान करो... ...(व्यवधान) और अपनी चोटी, तिलक का सम्मान करो तभी हम अपने देश का और अपने राष्ट्र का भी सम्मान कर सकते हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब यह सिर्फ कोई जाति प्रथा वाली ही बात नही है । उन्होंने देश, धर्म और देशभक्ति की भी इस में चर्चा की है और उनका यह कहना है कि स्त्री, शूद्र, मुसलमान और ईसाई आदि यह तमाम लोग यहाँ की भारतीय संस्कृति में बैठ ही नहीं सकते हैं और इसलिए वह देशभक्त भी नहीं बन सकते हैं । शंकराचार्य जी यह भी कहते हैं कि जलूसों व सभाओं आदि में स्त्री, शूद्र, मुसलमान, व ईसाई आदि जातियों के लोगों को बुलाना पाप है । इन लोगों को नहीं बुलाना चाहिए । उन के हाथों का छुआ हुआ खाना भी नहीं खाना चाहिए । वह तो यह कहते हैं कि कुत्ता, घोड़ा, गदहा इन सब के हाथ का बिना विचारे खा पी लेते हैं । उन्हें यह ज्ञान नहीं है कि हमें किस के हाथ का खाना चाहिए और किस के हाथ का नहीं खाना चाहिए । इसी प्रकार यदि तुमने भी चाहे जिस मुसलमान, ईसाई आदि चाहे जिस भी जाति व धर्म वाले के हाथ का और उस के घर का खा लिया, जो कुछ सामने आये बिना विचारे उसे ही खा लिया तो तुम में और पशु में क्या अन्तर है ।

अब मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने तमाम रेस्टोरेंटों और दूसरी जगहों पर पर्चे तो लगवा दिये हैं कि यहाँ हर कोई आ सकता है और यहां किसी भी जाति व धर्म आदि के लोगों को आने में कोई रुकावट नहीं है, सब दुकानों पर आप ने ऐसे पर्चे लगाने का कानून बनाया है तो जब इस किस्म की बातें कही जाती हैं तो क्या यह जो केन्द्रीय क़ानून मंत्री महोदय ने बनाया है और जो यह संविधान आप का है उस संविधान के खिलाफ़ क्या शंकराचार्य जी का बर्ताव और वह सारा वक्तव्य नहीं होता है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There are two different things one is, holding the view; the other is, acting according to it. If he starts acting or practises it or tries to stop anybody from taking food together etc. his action becomes actionable. As I have said, the way he has expressed his views, really speaking, does not befit the high position he holds. Personally I not only very strongly disapprove, but I strongly resent the views and the way he has expressed them.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से इतना ही पूछना चाहूँगा कि वह पिछड़ी जाति के लोग, जोकि शंकराचार्य जी के कहने के अनुसार ब्राह्मण, क्षत्री और वैश्य नहीं है, बाकी तमाम लोगों को उन्होंने कुत्ते और बिल्ली के बराबर बैठाया है । अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे उस किताब में से पढ़ने नहीं देंगे लेकिन उस में लिखा हुआ है कि बाकी सब लोग कुत्ते और बिल्ली के बराबर हैं । अभी एक प्रश्न पहले आया था जिसमें धर्म को लेकर काफी बहस हम ने की तो यह जो इस किस्म का प्रचार होता है और यह मासिक कल्याण जिसकी कि डेढ़ लाख प्रतियाँ महीने में बिकती है और उसे पढ़ कर लोग एक अपना उस प्रकार का दिमाग़ बनाते हैं तो जब यह सारी चीजें इस ढंग से चल रही हैं तो क्या सरकार इस के ऊपर कोई नया विचार करके कोई नई कार्यवाही जोकि करनी आवश्यक हो वह करने के बारे में सोचेगी ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This matter is under examination. The present law does not permit us to take any action. There is a Committee under the Social Welfare Department which looks into it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : After the 22nd you have an ordinance...

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am glad that you think that ordinances are sometimes necessary. (*Interruption*). We are examining this proposition whether any amendment of the Act would be necessary to rectify this position. I can understand the hon. Member's feeling since the Shankracharya has compared Shudras and other people the untouchables, to lesser animals, to dogs, etc. From this sort of comparison of human beings to animals we should know what type of person he is.

श्री शशि भूषण : इस देश में बसने वाले हिन्दू, मुसलमान व इसाइयों की ऐसी धार्मिक

किताबें, चाहे वह मनुस्मृति हो, रामायण हो अथवा और भी कोई धार्मिक पुस्तक हो, जिन में कि शूद्रों, हरिजनों व स्त्रियों के खिलाफ़ लिखा हो या उन के खिलाफ़ उस ढंग का उन के द्वारा प्रचार किया जाता हो, ऐसी तमाम पुस्तकों को बैन करने के लिए सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वह आदि शंकराचार्य महाराज एक महापुरुष थे और ब्रह्मचारी थे जब कि यह वर्तमान सज्जन पांच, पांच बच्चों के पिता होकर शंकराचार्य बन गये हैं और वह उस गद्दी को राजनीति के उपयोग में लाते हैं तो ऐसे गद्दी के मठाधीश के खिलाफ़ सरकार क्या क़दम उठाना चाहती है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We do not appoint Shankaracharyas. So, I cannot take any responsibility for that.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : गृह मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया कि इस तरह के लेखों के खिलाफ़ किसी प्रकार की कानूनी कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकती है और उधर कई प्रकार के श्री गोलवालकर के भाषण निकले हैं जिन में उन्होंने कहा है कि जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान में रहना चाहते हैं वह हिन्दू बन कर यहां रहें और दाढ़ी वाढ़ी ग़लत चीज़ है......

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : माननीय सदस्य की दाढ़ी वाली बात बिलकुल ग़लत है क्योंकि वह खुद दाढ़ी रखते हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सरजू पांडेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब सरकार ने इस बात का निर्णय किया है कि हमारी स्टेट सेकुलर रहेगी तो इस तरह के भाषण व लेख जोकि प्रकाशित हो रहे हैं और उन से लोगों का जो दिमाग़ खराब हो रहा है उस के लिए वह कौन से सक्रिय कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If I may mention, we do not approve of the very irresponsible statements that some of these persons are making. But what can we do ? There is the fundamental right of making irresponsible statements in the country.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : क्या सरकार इन शंकराचार्य जी को भगवतगीता का वह रेलैवेंट चैप्टर पढ़ने की राय देगी जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि स्त्री, चंडाल आदि सब को ब्रह्म के बारे में सुनने और धर्म कर्म करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है ?

Development Plan for Cochin Port

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*576. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Rs. 30 crore plan prepared by the Cochin Port Trust for the development of the Cochin Port during the Fourth Plan has been rejected by the Centre and instead a smaller plan mainly for carrying out the spill over works of the Third Plan has been sanctioned ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the main features of the plan prepared by the Port Trust in this respect ; and

(d) the total outlay now sanctioned for the development of Cochin Port during the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2561/68].

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : At one time, you Sir, had the privilege of presiding over this Ministry of Transport and Shipping, and with great distinction ...

MR. SPEAKER : That was for too short a period.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : The Cochin port was actually the queen of the

Western Cost. But today its position is really very pitiable. The port authorities had sent a scheme of Rs. 33 crores for the Fourth Plan development schemes, but the study group has cut it down by 50 per cent to about Rs. 15 crores. I want to know whether the hon. Minister is really aware of the very serious situation of the port and the necessity of replacing the out-of date, old and senile dredgers that we have at present in the Cochin port. I do not want to go into the details. But the proposals by the port authorities were that there should be a new hopper suction dredger to replace *Lord Willingdon*, a new hopperbarge to work with *Lady Willingdon*, purchase of a bucket dredger to release *lady Willington* etc. *Lady Willingdon, Lord Willongdon* etc. are all useless barges and dredgers. May I know why these proposals have been rejected by the study group? I would like to know whether the Ministry would when they consider the proposals reconsider the situation because the problem of silting is a very serious one at the Cochin part?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: As far as the problem of silting is concerned, we are not only aware of it, but we are very much in touch with it. I think action was taken about three or four months ago in regard to the silting. When I visited Cochin I was told by the Port Trust that the immediate problem of silting and the kind of troubles to which the hon. Member has referred had all been dealt with. The long-term problem of silting is there. He has made a reference to old and senile dredgers. I did not know that the word 'senility' could be applied also to dredgers. I shall add it to my vocabulary. But I want to tell him that it is intended to replace these dredgers. I do not know how the hon. Member has got two hold of the report of the Cochin Port Trust on their Fourth Plan proposals which is a purely internal document. Everybody, when he makes the first estimate, always estimates the requirements without taking into account other factors and resources.

One big item which has made a difference of Rs. 10 crores is the super-tanker berth for which the Cochin port has made a provision of Rs. 10 crores. I have myself been there, and I know that it would be very difficult to locate a super-tanker berth in the port on account of the vicinity of so many other things theret So, we are now investigating the possibility of an off-shore terminal and the feasibility report has been asked for. If an off-shore terminal is possible, we shall be having an off-shore terminal there.

As regards *Lord and Lady Willingdon*, I am glad to inform the hon. Member that both of them are going to be replaced. As a matter of fact, the old spill-over schemes are only Rs. 2.8 crores, and the balance of Rs. 12.74 crores odd relates to all new schemes. I do not want to take the time of the House by giving the complete list, but I can give the hon. Member the complete list for his personal information.

MR. SPEAKER: He may give it to him.

SHRI VASUDEAN NAIR: In this statement it is said that these are schemes for the maintenance of the port at the existing level of operational efficiency. I would like to know whether Government are satisfied with the existing level of operational efficiency and whether they have any proposal to improve the operational efficiency of the ports, and if so, whether they have got some schemes for the same?

DR. V. K, R. V. RAO: As far as the draft in the port is concerned, there is no proposal at the moment for deeping the draft on the lines on which we are doing at Madras or Goa or Visakhapatnam. As far as the operational efficiency of the port is concerned, steps are being taken to improve the operational efficiency. I have promised the hon. Member a list of what has been recommended by the working group. But that does not mean that all the schemes recommended by them will be ultimately accepted, because there is the Planning Commission, there is the resource constraint and so on. But I can give him a list of the schemes which will convince him that the working group has prepared schemes for improving the operational efficiency.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: It seems that there is a deliberate plan by Government to sabotage the development of the Cochin

port by the non-implementation of various schemes for its development and espacially by developing other ports like Mangalore and Tuticorin at the expense of the Cochin port. Rs. 30 crores was spent for constructing four berths at Manglore by spending about Rs. 7½ crores on a single berth, whereas they could have been constructed at Cochin at the cost of Rs. 1 crore.

According to the internationally accepted definition of major port, a major port is one which could handle vessels by creating 30 feet of draft at all hours of the day and night and under all conditions of wind and tide throughout the year. The original Cochin port was one which could offer loading and unloading facilities for ships of 30 feet draft but now the condition is so pitiable and so the safe clearance have dwindled to 25 feet. That is the pitiable condition of the Cochin port. This is because of the consistent and criminal neglect of the Cochin port by Government. In view of this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the original plan of Rs. 30 crores proposed by the Cochin port trust will be accepted by Government so that the internationally accepted minimum standards of a major port are restored at that port ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am sorry for the wealth of adjectives he has used.

MR. SPEAKER : They are also not relevant.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I think it is also not correct. The hon. Member is aware of what has been done. Shri Vasudevan Nair knows what has been does to Cochin port. His own party which is in power there is very much aware of it and I have received a letter of appreciation from the Minister in charge.

MR. SPEAKER : He may answer the question without making a speech.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : As far as deepening the draft to 30 feet is concerned, I think I said earlier that because these two dredgers have been very old, the dredging had not taken place as it should have taken place to the required depth. We recently got a second-hand dredger called *Ganga* which has now been working there. It has suceeded to a large extent in resorting the original draught of the port. We also put one of these dredgers, I think *Laddy Willingdon*, on a 24-hour shift so as to get more dredging work out of it. Now the decision has been taken to replace not only *Lord Willingdon* but also *Lady Willingdon*—We thought the whole family should go ; we do not want any remnants. A hopper suction dredger in replacement of *Lord Willingdon* has been sanctioned and contract has also been awarded.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Has it been named ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : When the dredger comes we will consider that.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : Even the Law Minister, Shri Govinda Menon, has admitted that the Cochin port has been neglected during the last three plan periods.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am glad to notice the hon. Member's fondness for the Law Minister in this respect and I hope he will extend it in regard to other matters also.

As I said, a contract has already been awarded to the Garden Reach wokrshop so far as can replacing *Lord Willingdon* is concerned. A new grab hopper dredger is also in the process of being sanctioned.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not allow points of order during question hour.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : You have been insisting that questions should be short. Should not the answers also be short ?

MR. SPEAKER : In fact a question was asked about Rs. 30 crores having been spent on Mangalore. That was not touched at all and it was all—*Lord Willingdon* and *Lady Willingon*.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I beg pardon. To the best of my recollection, I have not said that we have spent Rs. 30 crores on the develoment of Manglore. I did not

want to raise an inter-regional controversy and did not want to refer to it.

To say that we are developing Mangalore at the cost of Cochin would be false.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : What will be the overall foreign exchange component required for the completion of this scheme and is any attempt being made to avoid incurring this foreign exchang, as has been done in the case of Haldia ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : That is what we are trying to do. That is why we are placing orders with the Garden Reach Workshop, but of course they will require some foreign exchange compotent for constructing the dredgers.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I asked about the overall foreign exchange component required.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I cannot give a detailed answer, but I can certainly tell him that we are trying our best to see that the overall foreign exchange component is minimised to the maximum possible extent.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: I think the House very well appreciates that the paucity of funds for the alleged development of Cochin port airses out of lack of earnings by the Port Trust itself. The port of Bombay has so far accumulated Rs. 40 crores out of its own earnings and it caters for almost 50 per cent of the import-export trade. There has been an insistent and consistant demand for the establishment of an auxiliary port at Nhava Sheva. What comes in the way of establishing such a port out of Bombay Port's own earnings ?

MR. SPEAKER : I disallow it ; Cochin to Bombay is a long way.

SHRI VISWAMBHARAN: The Minister just now said that the programmes submitted by the Port Trust amounted in cost to Rs. 33.53 crores and the working group has reduced it to Rs. 15.54 crores.

These proposals are said to be under the consideration of the Planning Commission, and then the Government have to consider these proposals. So, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the consideration of the Planning Commission is to further reduce the amount, and whether Government will see that it is not further reduced ?

Secondly, till a few years ago, passenger steamers used to call at Cochin port, but now due to lack of transit shed facilities, passenger steamers are not stopping at Cochin. May I know from the hon. Minister whether adequate transit shed facilities will be made available at Cochin port so that passenger steamers may also call at that port ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Regarding the first question, I am afraid Government is not in a position to tell the Planning Commission what it should do when it considers proposals. Of course, Government always has the right to take its own decisions on the recommendations of the Planning Commission.

Regarding the second question, this has been discussed for a long time. We have asked the Port Trust as well as the Government to give us recent revised traffic estimates to show whether it will be economic or not. The information available so far does not appear to show that it is economic, and passenger vessels do not want to call there, but because of the interest of the public in the matter, we have asked for a fresh enquiry about the estimated traffic.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : We are told there are two dredgers, Lord and Lady Willingdon. I want to know by what criteri a they have fixed the sex of these dredgers.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I have to ask for notice of that question.

Ashoka Hotels Ltd., New Delhi

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*581. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:

SHRI D. N. DEB :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a press report in the 'Organiser' Weekly of the 28th September, 1968 regarding functioning of the Ashoka Hotels Ltd., New Delhi ;

(b) whether in the report serious allegations of wastage, corruption, maladministration have been made against the management ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, sir.

(c) The management of the hotel has examined the various points made and taken remedial action wherever called for.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : What was the honorarium paid to the former Chairman, Mr. Himmatsingji, and what are the details of the other facilities given to him, and how much loss had to be sustained by the Ashoka Hotel ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): There was no honorarium given because it was an honorary job, but certain expenditue was incurred. He was given free board and lodging, food and so on. He was a person who resided normally in Bombay, and as Chairman—he is not Chairman now—when he came to Delhi, he was put up at the Ashoka Hotel and his expenses there were met.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : What were the other facilrties given to him ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : The facilities were board and lodging, food, laundry, telephone and newspapers.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : May I know whether the former Chairman had anything to do with the proposal regarding the erection of the revolving tower and the factors responsible for the delay in the final execution of the project ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : The revolving tower idea really dates back from before the time of the previous Chairman. The work was held up as result of certain strictures passed by a Committee of Parliament. An enquiry was instituted by Government and the report of the enquiry has been received by us about two or three weeks ago. We are now processing that report, and I am anxious that we should take a decision with regard to the tower as early es possible.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह जो रिवाल्विंग टावर बनाया जायेगा उस पर कितना खर्चा आयेगा और उससे कितनी आमदनी होगी और भारत जैसे गरीब देश के लिए उसकी क्या आवश्यकता थी ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जहाँ तक खर्च का सवाल है टोटल कास्ट रिवाइज्ड 47 लाख रुपये की है। उसमें से 8 लाख 37 हजार रुपया खर्च दिया गया है। जो घूमने वाला इक्विपमेंट है वह जापान में बन कर तैयार है। उसे हमें यहाँ लाना है और ला कर उसके ऊपर और तीस लाख रुपये हम को खर्च करने पड़ेंगे, तब वह पूरा होगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आमदनी क्या होगी ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य वहाँ जा कर भोजन करेंगे तो हमारी आमदनी बढ़ेगी।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जब आपने इसको बनाने का विचार किया था तब कुछ तो अंदाजा लगाया होगा कि इतनी हमारी आमदनी बढ़ जायेगी। इतना आपने फारेन एक्सचेंज खर्च किया है। क्या कोई अनुमान नहीं लगाया है कि इतनी आपकी आमदनी बढ़ेगी ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : वहाँ एक रेस्टोरां होने वाला है। हम चाहते हैं कि उस में भोजन बड़ा स्वादिष्ट मिले और क्योंकि वह रेस्टोरां घूमेगा इस लिए हमारी आशा यह है कि बहुत लोग वहाँ आयेंगे। एक आकर्षण होगा जो उनको वहाँ ले आयेगा। वहां वे आयेंगे। भोजन

जितना अधिक लोग वहां खायेंगे इतनी अधिक हमारी आमदनी होगी । इस समय इसके बारे में कुछ कहना कठिन है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : खाना खायेंगे या चक्कर खायेंगे ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Apart from having a revolving tower they want to compare it with Oberoi or Skylark. I would like to know whether it is a fact that a big conference room which was constructed during the UNCTAD Conference here is actually lying vacant and nobody takes that room because the rent for a day is exorbitant. I would like to know how this recurring financial loss really to maintain that hall is going to be stopped and whether the rate will be reduced so that conferences can be held in that particular hall.

DR. KARAN SINGH : It is not correct to say that this beautiful hall is lying vacant. In fact I spent last night three hours there listening to some very excellent Indian classical music. This conference hall is one of the best, in fact, the best hall in Delhi. It was used just recently for the geographers' conference. On three successive days there were cultural performances there. It is an additional asset to the capital.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about reducing the rent ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : I do not know exactly what is the rent for the hall. But I can say that it is being used and it is a source of income to us because we hope that international conferences will be held there in future also.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : In this article it was alleged that the occupancy record of this hotel is only 25%. In answer to a previous question, the figure was reported to be somewhat higher. But it was still unsatisfactory. May I know the reason why the occupancy figure of this hotel is so low ? Is it due to the high tariff rate or for some other reason ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : The latest occupancy figure that I have is that in the first 15 days of November it was 56%. As I said in the House before we are not fully satisfied with the occupancy of Ashoka and therefore the new management is taking active steps to improve it in every way and I am hopeful that within the next 6 or 8 months we will see a marked improvement.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : The Minister said that the Chairman is given lodging and boarding when he is here. Am I to understand that only on that day the room was given and it was not reserved for him permanently for all the 365 days in a year ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : I do not have the information.

MR. SPEAKER : Already 44% are vacant.

SHRI R. BARUA : Having spent a lot of money on the revolving tower, the construction was stopped in the midway. Now nothing is being done. How is it that the Government went on with the work without a complete plan and a complete concept of the whole thing ? How is he going to explain the losses sustained on account of the stoppage ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : As I submitted there was a complete project. But the work was stopped because a committee of Parliament made certain recommendations, certain strictures about it. We thought that before we should proceed with it, it has got to be looked into completely. But now that the report has been received, we are actively processing it and I am hopeful that we should be able to restart work there.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : During the incumbency of the previous Chairman, the outstanding bills in the hotel mounted up, and certain expensive consultancy services were purchased and labour relations deteriorated. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he accepts the principle that the Chairman should be held responsible for these essential aspects of administration and whether he has provided any guidelines to the new Chairman to avoid the serious mistakes made by the last Chairman ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : Certainly, attempts are being made by the new management to look into all the lacunae that exist in the hotel, whether those lacunae were found in the time of the previous Chairman or even before that. We are trying to look into them.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Highways in Mysore

*571. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the steps the Government of India have taken to improve the National Highways in Mysore State during 1966-67; and

(b) the financial allocation made for the purpose during that year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) Seventy-one works, whose estimated cost comes to 1.68 crores of rupees, were in progress. In addition to them, four new works, estimated to cost rupees ten lakhs, were sanctioned during the year 1966-67.

(b) A sum of rupees 34.83 lakhs was allotfed to Mysore State for the improvement of National Highways during that year.

Demand for Autonomy for Hill Areas of Darjeeling

*577. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a serious development in the hill areas of Darjeeling on the question of autonomy of these areas ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the demand for autonomy was strengthened after the recent decision regarding the Assam reorganisation ;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering the demand ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether people have started agitating on this question ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (e). In October, 1966 some deputations had met the Prime Minister and raised the question of autonomy for the hill areas of Darjeeling on the lines recommended for the Hill Areas of Assam by the Pataskar Commission. The Prime Minister, while appreciating the need for development of this area, did not consider the suggestion feasible. The demand for autonomy is occasionally voiced in this area at public meetings but Government's views in the matter remains as before.

मोटरगाड़ियों पर नम्बर प्लेटों के बारे में मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम का संशोधन

*578. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
डा० सुशीला नैयर :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री 2 अगस्त, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 288 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मोटर गाड़ियों की नम्बर प्लेटों के संबंध में वर्तमान मोटरगाड़ी अधिनियम में आवश्यक संशोधन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित संशोधन का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण है और उक्त अधिनियम में किस तिथि तक संशोधन किये जाने की संभावना है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (ग). मामला अभी भी विचाराधीन है, क्योंकि राज्य सरकारों के विचारों पर ध्यान देना है और अन्तर्विभागीय परामर्श की भी आवश्यकता है ।

Air India

*579. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) In which year the Air India was

floated and who were the members on its Board of Directors and how the same Board continued ;

(b) the names of the Chairman, General Manager and members of the Board of Directors at present, when they were appointed, their tenure and terms of appointment ; and

(c) the loss company suffered on account of irregularities, theft, stock shortage and fire or any other such causes and whether these matters were looked into and if so, the result thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). I lay a statement on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2562/68.]

(c) The irregularities etc., if any, are noted in course of audit and mentioned in the audit report. The audit report for each year, along with the relevant Annual Accounts, are placed on the Table of the House annually.

दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम

*580. **श्री टी० पी० शाह :**
श्री भरत सिंह चौहान :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :
श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

क्या **परिवहन तथा नौवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम ने 1 जुलाई, 1968 से 30 सितम्बर, 1968 तक नई दिल्ली योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न मार्गों पर चल रही गैर-सरकारी बसों के मालिकों से किराये के रूप में कितनी धन राशि प्राप्त की और इस बसों के मालिकों को कितनी धन राशि दी ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : पहली जुलाई, 1968 से 30 सितम्बर, 1968 तक की अवधि में निजी बसों में जारी किये गये टिकटों की बिक्री से 20.46 लाख रुपये की राशि प्राप्त हुई और इन बसों के मालिकों को 19.80 लाख रुपये की राशि दी गई।

राजनैतिक नेताओं के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग द्वारा जांच

*582. **श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :**
श्री बृज भूषणलाल :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग द्वारा जिन राजनैतिक नेताओं के विरुद्ध जांच की गई है उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) उनके विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों का ब्यौरा क्या है और केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग द्वारा की गई जांच के निष्कर्षों पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्री श्री (यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग द्वारा जांच किये गये 13 मामलों में अन्यों के साथ-साथ एक मुख्य मन्त्री सहित 3 सदस्य विधान सभा, 6 संसद् सदस्य, 1 भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्य, 4 नगर पार्षद् तथा एक राजनीतिक दल की एक प्रदेश समिति का एक सदस्य शामिल है।

(ख) आरोप धन/सोने के दुर्विनियोग, ठगी, विश्वासघात, मोटर कार (वितरण व बिक्री) नियंत्रण आदर्श के उल्लंघन में कार की बिक्री, अवैध परितुष्टि स्वीकार करना, आयात लाइसेंसों का दुरुपयोग, इत्यादि से संबंधित थे। इन मामलों में से तीन प्रमाणित नहीं किये जा सके, 1 में दोषमुक्ति की गयी, 2 न्यायालय में अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं, 3 में दोष सिद्ध हुए, साक्ष्य के अभाव में 2 मामले छोड़ दिये गये, 1 की जांच की जा रही है और एक मामले में आरोप-पत्र न्यायालय में दायर करने का विचार है।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय तथा राजस्थान की पालिटेक्निक इन्स्टीट्यूटों का बन्द किया जाना

*583. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय और राजस्थान की पालिटैक्निक

इंस्टीट्यूटों को हाल में कुछ समय के लिए बन्द कर दिया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में क्या उपचारी कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में, अगस्त, 1968 में, शिक्षण कार्य दस दिन के लिए स्थगित कर दिया गया था। ऐसा कुलपति द्वारा इसलिऐ किया गया था, ताकि परीक्षा प्रणाली और कालेजों में तरक्कियां देने से संबंधित कुछ महत्वपूर्ण मामलों, कालेज परिषदों के पुनर्गठन, संयुक्त परामर्श समितियों की नियुक्ति, प्रोक्टोरियल प्रणाली के पुनर्गठन आदि के सम्बन्ध में कालेजों के प्रिंसिपल और विश्वविद्यालय के प्राधिकारी विचार विमर्श कर सके।

2 राजस्थान के पालिटैक्निक संस्थाओं के बारे में सूचना राज्य सरकार में एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Mangalore and Tuticorin Ports

*584. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress of work on the Mangalore and Tuticorin Ports has been stalled because the detailed studies on the scope and financing of the projects are still under way ;

(b) if, so, the reasons for the delay ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). No Sir. The scope of both these projects has already been finalised and decided. The provision of funds for the projects is being made on year-to-year basis in the light of the resources available.

Production Capacity of Hindustan Shipyard

*585. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1587 on the 6th June, 1967 and state :

(a) whether any decision has since been arrived at by Government for increasing the production capacity of the Hindustan Shipyard from four to six ships per year ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). The *Ad Hoc* Committee appointed to go into the working of the Shipyard and to suggest measures among other things, for improving the production in the Shipyard has, after detailed examination of all relevant factors, recommended in its report, an integrated development programme for the Shipyard estimated to cost Rs. 10 crores. The programme envisaged the reorganisation and modernisation of the Yard with a view to increasing its production capacity from the present level of 2 to 3 ships of 12,500 DWT each per year to 6 ships including 1 or 2 ships of 18,000 DWT each.

The principle features of the development programme are :

new facilities to be provided in the Hull shop by acquisition of new machinery and equipment,

extension of the pre-fabrication bay and installation of new cranes,

improvement of cranage facilities on the erection berths,

construction of a building dock capable of handling vessels of 18,000 DWT.,

provision of additional cranage facilities in the fitting out wharf and other auxiliary civil works.

The programme has been examined and as desired the Shipyard has recently submitted a Feasibility Report on the programme. This Report is now under examination. In the meantime, the Government have accorded approval to the

implementation of some works and the acquisition of some urgently needed items of machinery and equipment, including cranes.

इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन की सेवाओं का विस्तार

*586. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :**
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या **पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन की सेवाओं का देश के विभिन्न भागों में विस्तार करने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ग) इसको अन्तिम रूप कब तक दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स का अपनी विमान सेवाओं को देश के विभिन्न भागों तक और आगे बढ़ाने का अभी तत्काल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, लेकिन सेवाओं को बढ़ाने के प्रश्न का समय-समय पर पुनरालोकन किया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

*587. **श्री सूरज भान** : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी काम काज में हिन्दी के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार ने पिछले तीन महीनों में क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ख) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग तथा निर्वाचन आयोग में हिन्दी का कब कितना प्रयोग होने लगा है; और

(ग) आगामी वर्ष में हिन्दी के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) राजभाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1967 के विभिन्न उपबंधों के कार्यान्वियन के लिए जुलाई, 1968 में जारी किये गये प्रशासनिक अनुदेशों के बाद प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग में उन आदेशों के कार्यान्वियन को सुनिश्चित करने का उत्तरदायित्व संयुक्त सचिव के पद के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को सौंपा गया है । प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग द्वारा गृह मंत्रालय को भेजे जाने के लिए तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्टें भी निर्धारित की गई हैं और गृह मंत्रालय में इनकी जांच की जाती है, तथा जहां आवश्यक हो वहां अनुवर्ती कारंवाही की जाती है ।

(ख) सदन के सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-2563/68]

(ग) चालू वित्त वर्ष के लिए पहले से बनाये गये कार्यक्रमों को पूरी तरह से कार्यान्वित करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जायेंगे । अगले वर्ष में किये जाने वाले प्रयत्नों को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है ।

दिल्ली प्रशासन के साथ भेदभाव

*588. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** :
श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्दौर में 7 तथा 8 सितम्बर, 1968 को हुई भारतीय जनसंघ की केन्द्रीय कार्यकारिणी समिति की बैठक में पारित उस संकल्प की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है, जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार पर आरोप लगाया गया है कि भारतीय जनसंघ के नियंत्रणाधीन दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम के साथ भेदभाव किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्, सरकार का ध्यान इस संकल्प पर आकर्षित किया गया है।

(ख) ऐसा कोई भेद भाव नहीं है।

Ashoka Hotels Ltd., New Delhi

*589. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Company Auditors of the Ashoka Hotels Ltd., New Delhi, have pointed out in their report that customers have been refused rooms in the hotel even when there was availability of accommodation ;

(b) whether any incidents of the above nature were detected by the management of the Ashoka Hotels ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the management to prevent the recurrrence of such incidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). In course of audit, both Government Auditors and Company Auditors raised queries in regard to instances of guests being refused by the hotel though rooms were found to be vacant during the period. The position in this regard was explained by the Hotel Management and the Auditors did not pursue the matter further. No adverse comment in this regard has been made either in the audit report of the Company Auditor or in the comments of the Director of Commercial Audit.

Reaction of All-Party Hill Leaders' Conference Regarding Autonomous Hill State in Assam

*590 SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reaction of All-Party Hills Leaders' Conference to the decision regarding creation of an autonomous Hill State in Assam ; and

(b) whether the creation of a sub-State within a State is warranted by the provisions of the Constitution of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The All-Party Hill Leaders' Conference have decided to give a fair trial to the scheme of having an autonomous State within the present State of Assam. The existing provisions of the Constitution do not enable the formation of an autonomous State within Assam. It is, therefore proposed to introduce a Bill to amend the Constitution to enable Parliament to give effect to the proposal.

Tourist Centres in Orissa

*591. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of tourist centres in Orissa ;

(b) the facilities provided for the tourists in those places and proposed to be provided in Bhubaneswar, Chilka and other places of tourist interest ; and

(c) the programme for tourist development in Orissa during 1968-69 and in the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Tourist centres in Orissa where facilities have been provided by or with the help of Central Government are Puri, Bhubaneswar, Konarak, Rourkela & Rambha (Chilka Lake).

(b) The following tourist facilities have been provided at these places :

1. Tourist Bungalow (Class II), Puri.
2. Tourist Bungalows (Class I and Class II). Bhubaneswar.
3. Tourist Bungalows (Class I and Class II), Konarak.
4. Tourist Bungalow (Class II), Rambha (under completion).
5. Tourist Bureaus, Rourkela, Puri, Bhubaneswar and Hirakud.

(c) The following tourist schemes are being taken up in Orissa during 1968-69.

1. Completion of the Tourist Bungalow (Class II), Rambha.
2. Expansion of the Tourist Bunga-

lows (Class II) in Puri, Bhubaneswar and Konarak.

3. Recreational facilities at Chilka Lake.

As regards schemes proposed to be taken up during the Fourth Plan period, no definite indication is possible at present as these are still under consideration.

*592. [*Withdrawn by the Member*]

मंत्री द्वारा आय-व्यय की गोपनीयता का भंग किया जाना

593. **श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को गत पांच वर्षों में कोई ऐसी सूचना प्राप्त हुई है कि वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री अथवा किसी अन्य मंत्री ने समय से पूर्व ही आय-व्ययक की गोपनीयता भंग कर दी थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस संबंध में सरकार ने केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग अथवा किसी अन्य पुलिस संगठन के माध्यम से जांच कराई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इससे सम्बन्धित प्रतिवेदन का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा सरकार द्वारा इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) से (घ). भारत सरकार के किसी मंत्री द्वारा आय-व्ययक की गोपनीयता के तथाकथित भंग किये जाने की कोई सूचना गृह मंत्रालय में प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। ऐसी किसी शिकायत पर केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग द्वारा कोई जांच नहीं कराई गई थी ।

Delhi Dehra Dun Air Service

*594. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a flying club has been formed at Dehra Dun and there is a demand for a regular air service between Delhi and Dehra Dun ;

(b) whether from the point of view of defence, tourism, commerce and industrial development, the demand for Delhi-Dehra Dun air service is justifiable ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a decision for this air route had been taken in the early fifties ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not operating this service ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH : (a), (b) and (d). So far as Government are aware, no flying club is functioning yet at Dehra Dun. Demands for an aerodrome at Dehra Dun have been received from time to time from various interests, including the State Government. These have been examined in consultation with the Indian Airlines, and the conclusion reached is that Dehra Dun is well connected by good and convenient means of surface transportation and does not offer enough traffic potential to justify construction of an aerodrome for the purpose of a regular air service.

(c) No, Sir.

Mithila University, Darbhanga (Bihar)

*595. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the growing agitation for the immediate establishment of Mithila University at Darbhanga in Bihar ;

(b) whether Government are aware that whereas the population of North Bihar is more than 1½ times that of South Bihar, there is only one University in North Bihar as againts 4 in South Bihar ;

(c) whether Government and the University Grants Commission propose to take immediate steps for the establishment of the Mithila University ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Government is not aware of any such agitation. There are, however, been a demand for the University from certain quarters.

(b) The Universities in the State have been set up according to needs of the whole State and not with reference to the distribution of population between North and South Bihar.

(c) and (d). The University Grants Commission appointed to Committee to examine the proposal. The Committee recommended the establishment of a Mithila/Darbhanga University, of which the existing K. S. Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya and the new multifaculty University might form autonomous wings. The Commission decided to invite the comments of the State Government which are awaited.

Cargo for Indian Ships

*596. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian ships—both cargo and passenger—do not obtain sufficient freight and passengers on their return trips from the U.S.A., U.K. and other continental countries ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure that a substantial part of India's import are carried by Indian ships and that a larger number of passengers are attracted to travel by the Indian vessels ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). There are no Indian passenger ships operating between India and the U.S.A., U.K. or other continental countries. Hence so far as passenger traffic is concerned, the question asked does not arise.

In regard to cargo traffic so far as tramp ships are concerned, the question of underutilization of capacity does not arise since they carry bulk cargoes in full shiploads. So far as liner ships are concerned, the position as it existed in 1967 was indicated to the Lok Sabha in reply to Starred Question No. 1657 answered on the 8th August, 1967. As regards the present position, the Indian Shipping Companies have been asked to furnish the relevant statistics on receipt of which a statement giving the required information will be placed on the Table of the House.

Islands in Indian Ocean

*597. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are several hundred Indian islands in the Indian Ocean ;

(b) whether some of these islands are big and habitable ; and

(c) if so, the arrangements being made by Government for their proper care and maintenance ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes. Sir, a few hundred islands.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Necessary care of these islands is taken through local civil and police administrative arrangements besides periodical navel and police patrolling, wherever necessary.

Acquisition of India Office Library, London

*598. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI S. A. AGADI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the direction of the acquisition of India Office Library at London ;

(b) what are the difficulties still in the way and how are they to be resolved ; and

(c) how much more time it will take for the acquisition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Government of India, Pakistan and U.K. have agreed on the setting up of a Tribunal for settling the issue of the India Office Library, London. The terms of reference of the proposed Tribunal have not yet been agreed upon by all concerned. The Government of India have agreed to the proposal of the Government of U.K. regarding the system of law to be applied by the Tribunal. It is understood that the Government of Pakistan has sent a reply to the Government of U.K. regarding the

legal system applicable, which is at present under examination.

(b) and (c). The processing of the case depends chiefly upon the reply of the Government of Pakistan at present under consideration.

In a case like this it is difficult to say how long it will take.

विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान

*599. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में देश के विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों को कितना-कितना अनुदान दिया गया और प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय में कितने विद्यार्थी हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कई विश्वविद्यालयों को बहुत अधिक अनुदान दिये जा रहे हैं हालांकि उनमें विद्यार्थियों की संख्या कम है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो विद्यार्थियों की संख्या के आधार पर अनुदान देने सम्बन्धी नियमों का सरकार पुनरीक्षण नही करती ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों को दिये गए अनुदान तथा प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय में विद्यार्थियो की संख्या दिखाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT-2564/68]

(ख) और (ग). कुछ योजनाओं को छोड़ कर, जिनके अन्तर्गत भर्ती के अनुपात में सहायता दी जाती है, अनुदानों का नियतन बहुत सी बातों पर निर्भर करता है, जैसे विश्वविद्यालय के विकास की स्थिति, उनकी आवश्यकताएं और उनके द्वारा प्रारंभ किये जाने वाले कार्यक्रम ।

Expansion of King George Dock at Calcutta Port

*600. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of experts from the International Association of Ports and Harbours recently visited the Calcutta Port ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the team has opposed the expansion of the King George Dock ;

(c) if so, on what grounds ; and

(d) Government's reaction to the above suggestion ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2565/68].

Resignation by Director, C.M.E.R.I.

3493. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the reason why Shri M. M. Suri, the Director of the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur, has resigned ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR TRIGUNA SEN) : The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has not received any letter of resignation from Shri M. M. Suri, Director, Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur. Shri Suri, who is a permanent officer of the Ministry of Railways, wrote a letter to the Vice-President, C.S.I.R., on 22.7.68 stating that on and from 15.12.68, he will not be willing any more to be in the service of the C.S.I.R. and that he was accordingly informing the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board).

Population of School-going Children in West Bengal

3394. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the district wise population in West

Bengal, both urban and rural separately, in 1968 ;

(b) the district-wise population in West Bengal in 1968, both urban and rural separately, in the age group 6-11 ; and

(c) the percentage of population in the age group 6-11 actually going to school in 1968 district-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) According to the projections made by the Census Organisation the urban and rural population of West Bengal as on 1st March, 1968, was 11 million and 31.2 million respectively. District-wise projections have not been made.

(b) and (c). The information is not available.

Plan to Recall Indian Scientists from Abroad

3495. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is considering a plan to call back some top emigrant Indian scientists from abroad and, if so, when ;

(b) the names of Scientists who have been approached by Government in this connection with subjects in which they specialize ;

(c) the nature of research facilities proposed to be given to these scientists if they choose to return ; and

(d) the cost of providing additional research facilities to scientists to prevent a "brain-drain" ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) to (d). The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research which maintains the National Register of Scientific and Technical personnel and operates the Scientists' Pool has been recently trying to collect information regarding highly qualified Indian scientists abroad to find out the type of facilities and assistance which they would require. The survey is still in the initial stages. After receipt of replies at may be possible to examine the problem further.

Mysore Road Transport Corporation

3496. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the Mysore States Road Transport Corporation was formed ;

(b) whether the seniority list of officials following the reorganisation of the Mysore State, has been finalised ;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and when it will be completed ;

(d) the name of the authority competent to finalise the list of all such officials ; and

(e) if and when the seniority list is finalised, whether the officials will get the due benefit of their pay with retrospective effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Corporation was formed on the 1st August, 1961.

(b) Seniority lists as on 1-11-1956 had to be prepared for only those members of the Corporation staff who were Government employees in the Transport Departments on 31-10-1956. These have not yet been finalised.

(c) The seniority lists originally published by the State Government were quashed by the Mysore High Court and a revised provisional seniority list had to be published by the State Government in 1966. The representations received against the revised list have been considered by the State Advisory Committee and their recommendations are under consideration. The decisions of the Central Government are expected to be conveyed to the State Government in the near future. It would be possible for the State Government thereafter to publish the final seniority list.

(d) Under the States Reorganisation Act, the final seniority lists of the staff of various categories in the Road Transport Department, as on 1-11-1956, have to be published by the State Government in accordance with the decisions of the Centre Government.

(e) Promotions, confirmations or rever-

sions made before the publication of the final seniority list would have to be reviewed and brought in conformity with that list. After such review, the consequential matters would be regulated according to the Rules subject to such directions as the Central Government may give.

Graduate Engineers (Mechanical) Selected as Apprentices for I.A.C. and Air India

3497. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fresh Graduate Engneers (Mechanical) recruited every year as Apprentices for training in Indian Airlines and Air India and the number actually taken during 1968 ;

(b) the qualifications required of such trainees, the duration of traing, the value stipends paid and the procedure for selection (whether by examination or by interview) ;

(c) the dates of the next examination selections to be made in 1969 and the procedure for giving publicity to such examinations/selections ; and

(d) the scope for absorption of the trainees in the Indian Airlines and Air-India ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Air-India recruited 30 Engineering Graduates in 1966. There had been no recruitment during 1967 and 1968.

Indian Airlines recruited 10 Graduate Engineers in 1966 and 13 in 1967.

(b)		Air-India	Indian Airlines
1.	Qualifications prescribed	First or high second class Engineering Degree in Electrical/Mechnical/ Electronics/Tele-communications/Aviation	First class Degree in Engineering in Electrical/Mechanical/ Aeronautical/Electronics.
2.	Durarion of Training	2 Years	3 Years
3.	Stipends	Rs. 450/- p. m. during the first year and Rs. 500/- p.m. during the second year.	Rs. 450/- p. m. during the first year and Rs. 500/- p.m. during the subsequent years.
4.	Mode of Selection	On the basis of an interview by a Selection Board.	On the basis of an interview by a Selection Board.

(c) In Air-India the question of recruitment during 1969 has not yet been finalised. The posts will be advertised in leading newspapers on an all India basis.

In Indian Airlines the selection is expected to be made during February/March, 1969. Posts will be advertised in all the leading newspapers on an all India basis.

(d) In Air-India the trainees, on successful completion of their training, are appoint ed as Junior Technical Officers/Engineers Grade III. In Indian Airlines on successful completion of training they are appointed as Technical Officers.

Recruitment of Graduate Engineers (Mechanical) as Apprentices at Ports

3498. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fresh Graduate Engineers (Mechanical) recruited every year as Apprentices for training in Calcutta, Vishakhapatnam and other ports and the number actually taken during 1968 ;

(b) the qualifications required of such trainees, the duration of training, the value of stipends paid and the procedure for

selection (whether by examination or by interview) ;

(c) the dates of the next examinations selections to be made in 1969 and the procedure for giving publicity to such examinations/selections ; and

(d) the scope for absorption of the trainees in the various Ports Commissions/ Port Trusts ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). The Port authorities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Cochin provide facilities for practical training in their Workshops for Graduate Mechanical Engineers, under the practical Training Scheme for Mechanical Engineers of the Ministry of Education.

The number of Engineers recruited every year is, eight at Calcutta, two at Bombay, one at Madras and four at Cochin. The number actually taken during 1968 were 37 at Calcutta (this includes 29 additional Graduates taken under the Special Government Scheme for un-employed Engineers), 1 at Bombay, 1 at Madras and 4 at Cochin.

The stipend paid to the trainees is Rs. 250/- per month.

The selections are made by the Committees set up by the four Regional Officers of the Ministry of Education at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur.

The qualification required of the trainees is Degree in Mechanical Engineering or equivalent qualification.

(c) The selection of candidates for the year 1969 will be made during the month of June-July 1969. Sufficient publicity to the Scheme is given by the Ministry of Education through advertisements in the leading newspapers and by circular letters issued to all the engineering and technological institutions.

(d) The Port authorities do not guarantee absorption of the trainees who are, however, free to apply for suitable posts as and when advertised by the Port authorities.

Officers in I.C.S./I.A.S. and I.P.S. Cadres

3499. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers in the I.C.S./ I.A.S. and I.P.S. Cadres in Mysore, Madras, Andhra and Kerala States on the 1st November, 1968;

(b) how many of them belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each of the above States;

(c) whether the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is in proportion to the quota reserved for them; and

(d) if not, steps taken to fill up the quota ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2566/68]

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The reservation in favour of Sheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in I.A.S. and I.P.S. is made on an all India basis and not State-wise. During the past few years they are being recruited upto the number of vacancies reserved for them. Out of them a praportionate number of recruits are being allotted to Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Mysore also.

All India and Central Services

3500. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1280 on the 26th July, 1968 regarding All India and Central Services and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, when it will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). Complete information has not yet been received. Information received so far is given in the Annexures I & II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2567/68]

Recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services

3501. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2428 on the 2nd August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether any state Government has set up a High Power Committee to review the performance in the matter of recruitment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services as recommended by the Yardi group;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) The replies from State Governments, who were requested to consider formation of Committees similar to that of the High Power Committee set up at the Centre, are still awaited.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag

3502. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the work that has been done by the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag during the years 1963 to 1968 to date;

(b) what are its subsidiary bodies and the amount of control exercised by it on them;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha is working independently for the propagation of Hindi;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag is a stumbling block in the work being done by the Samiti; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to accept the independent entity of the Rashtra Phasha Samiti, Wardha and give it proper help for the propagation of Hindi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a). During the period in question, the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag continued its normal literary activities and conduct of various Hindi examinations. Among other things, the Sammelan published 47 books on Hindi literature, brought out reprints of 64 Hindi books, published its Research Journal "Sammelan Patrika", literary monthly magazine "Madhyam" and weekly "Rashtra Bhasha Sandesh". The Sangrahalaya compiled 3,500 rare Hindi manuscripts, edited and published 11 of them. The Sammelan also rendered financial assistance to about 28 Hindi Organisations and organised various literary functions from time to time.

(b) There are no subidiary bodies of the Sammelan. But there are institutions in almost all the states and Union Territories which have been elected as members of the Sammelan.

(c) and (d). According to Sammelan Niyamavali, the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha are free to conduct its own affairs and lay down procedure thereof subject to the provision of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Act and Rules framed thereunder and the direction given by the Governing Body of the Sammelan from time to time. There were some recent reports about differences of opinion between the Samiti and the Sammelan. It is understood that these differences are being amicably settled.

(e) The question at present does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में रमणीय स्थलों का विकास

3503. श्री ज० ब० सिंह विष्ट : क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों के रम्य दृश्य वाले स्थानों में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिये सरकार का विचार उनका विकास करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन स्थानों के विकास के लिये कार्यक्रम बनाया जा रहा है;

(ग) क्या अल्मोड़ा जिले के दूनागिरी, मानिला तथा जैरासी के, जो रम्य दृश्य वाले स्थान हैं, विकास का कार्यक्रम बनाने का भी सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितना धन नियत किया गया है ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) और (ख). चौथी योजना के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के कुमायूं और गढ़वाल क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

I.A.S /I.P.S. Scheduled Tribes Candidates

3504. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of Scheduled Tribes candidates selected each year for I.A.S. and I.P.S. from each of the States during the period from 1950 to 1968; and

(b) the corresponding number of Scheduled Caste candidates selected from each State over the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Two statements giving the information are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2568/68]

Free Ticket for Employees of Air India

3505. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all employees of the Air India get a free ticket every year to travel to any part of the world where the Air India planes go;

(b) if so, the number of employees who took advantage of this facility and the countries they visited during the last three years;

(c) the approximate cost of these free tickets had they been issued to regular passengers; and

(d) the reason for allowing the concession ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) All permanent employees of Air-India are eligible to get a maximum of five free or concessional passages to any station on the Corporation's routes in a calander year as indicated below

After completion of service of	Passages (international) concession in value (%)				Passages (Domestic-within India) Concession in value (%)				
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
1 Year	100	60	10	Nil	100	75	75	75	Nil
2 Years	100	80	30	10	100	80	75	75	75
3 Years	100	100	50	30	100	100	75	75	75
4 Years	100	100	70	50	100	100	75	75	75
5 years	100	100	90	70	100	100	90	75	75
6 years on wards	100	100	90	90	100	100	90	90	75

The passages on the international and domestic sectors are mutually exclusive i. e. if an employees avails of all his concessions on domestic sectors in a given year, he is not eligible for any concession on any international sector in the same year and vice versa.

(b) and (c). The Information is not readily available. These passages are given strictly subject to the availability of load and space in the aircraft *i.e.* only after all revenue earning passengers have been provided with accommodation. The question of any loss of revenue to the Corporation on this account does not, therefore, arise.

(d) The practice of giving free/concessional passage facilities to the staff of an

airline is one which is universally adopted by all airlines. It is also permitted under International Air Transport Association. Resolution No. 200.

Ashoka Hotels Ltd , New Delhi

3506. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the net profit made by the Ashoka Hotels Ltd. during the year 1967-68 ;

(b) the amount of outstandings due from the clients at the end of the year 1967-68 ;

(c) the reasons why those outstandings were allowed to mount up and why they have not been collected ;

(d) the names of ten top clients who owe money to the Ashoka Hotels with the amounts they owe ;

(e) the salient features of the report of Beacons Consultants and the amount paid for their services ; and

(f) the amount of loan due to Government at present and the annual interest payable for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Rs. 31.07 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 24.72 lakhs.

(c) The amount of sundry debtors as on 31.12.1967 was Rs. 16.64 lakhs and the main reason for its increase to Rs. 24.72 lakhs was the heavy business during the period of the UNCTAD Conference which coincided with the last two months of the financial year. However, out of this amount a sum of Rs. 14.15 lakhs has already been recovered. Concerted effort is being made to reduce the outstandings and prevent further accumulation.

(d) The names of ten top clients of the Hotel with amounts they owe, as on 31.3.68 and 31.10.1968, are given below :

	Name of the clients	31.3.68 (Rs. in lakhs)	31.10.68
1.	Ministry of Commerce	2.89	2.82
2.	Ministry of External Affairs	2.14	0.89
3.	Australian High Commission	1.29	0.03
4.	M/s. Air India	0.26	0.10
5.	M/s. Indian Airlines Corporation	0.42	0.07
6.	M/s. Travels Corporation of India	0.63	0.35
7.	M/s. Diners Club	0.54	0.05
8.	M/s. Sita World Travels	0.44	0.10
9.	M/s. American Express	0,34	0.07
10.	M/s. Scindia Steam Navigation	0.23	—

(e) The report of M/s. Beacons Ltd. received recently is under consideration of the management of the Hotel. The amount so far paid to them is Rs. 9,500/- out of Rs. 15,000/- agreed to be paid.

(f) The amount of loan due to the Government up-to-date is Rs. 1,25,00,000/-. The amount of interest payable on this amount for the year 1968-69 will be Rs. 8,21,000/-.

Free Ticket for IAC Employees

3507. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all employees of the Indian Airlines are given a free ticket once a year to fly to any part of India ;

(b) if so, the number of employees who

took advantage of this and the destinations of their flights during the last year ;

(c) the approximate cost of these free tickets had they been sold to regular passengers ; and

(d) the reasons why this concession is provided by the Corporation when it is losing money every year and when its flights are over-crowded by paid passengers due to its monopoly ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) All employees of Indian Airlines who have completed one year's service are entitled to maximum of five free or concessional return passages as indicated below between any two stations on the Corporation's routes every year.

After completion of service	Concession in value (percent)				
	1st Passage	2nd Passage	3rd Passage	4th Passage	5th Passage
Below 5 years	100	100	75	75	75
5 years	100	100	90	75	75
7 years or more	100	100	90	90	75

(b) to (d). During the year 1967-68, the Corporation had issued 15,788 free and 9,693 concessional passages to their employees. The information regarding the destinations of these flights and the cost thereof is not avaliable. These passages are given subject to the availability of load and space i. e. only after all fare paying traffic has been accommodated. The question of any loss of revenue to the Corporation on this account does not, therefore, arise. As a matter of fact by issuing concessional passages to their employees, the Corporation earned a revenue of about Rs. 5.00 lakhs which they might not have earned otherwise.

Arrests in Delhi on Various Charges

3508. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of persons arrested/detained by the Collector, Delhi since 1959, year-wise, against the recovery certificates issued by :

(i) the Income Tax Department, Delhi,

(ii) the Delhi Tehsildars (Taccavi Loans),

(iii) the Delhi Administration,

(iv) the Delhi Social Welfare Department,

(v) the Delhi Relief/Rehabilitation Department,

(vi) the Director of Estates, New Delhi,

(vii) the Rehabilitation Finance Administration, Delhi,

(viii) other States regarding rehabilitation loans, taccavi loans and Income Tax loans, and

(ix) the Sales Tax Department ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : It is not possible to give full information in this behalf as all the records are not easily available. A statement based on the records readily available is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2569/68].

Manufacture of Powered Steamers

3509. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the powered steamers are being manufactured in the country for ferry service ; and

(b) the total requirement of such vessels and to what extent that is being met from indigenous production ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information regarding the total requirement of such vessels is not readily

available as the State Governments are concerned with the establishment and regulation of ferries. However, the ship-building yards in the country have adequate capacity to build such vessels.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों में स्कूलों को मान्यता प्रदान करना

3510. श्री ज० ब० सिंह बिष्ट : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों की निर्धन जनता द्वारा चलाये जा रहे मिडिल स्कूल, हाई स्कूल तथा इन्टरमीडिएट कालेजों को मान्यता प्रदान करने के कठोर नियमों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पर्वतीय जिलों में शिक्षा का प्रसार करने के हेतु सरकार का विचार वहां के लिये मैदानों की अपेक्षा उदार रवैया अपनाने का है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो यह सुविधा किस तारीख तक प्रदान की जायगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Settlement of Ex Servicemen in Tripura

3511. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10455, on the 10th May, 1968 and state :

(a) the further progress made so far in selecting and setting the ex-servicemen in Tripura and whether one of the principal reasons is the security of the border areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The position, as ascertained from the Government of Tripura, is as under :

(a) Applications from another 445 ex-servicemen have since been received. Before such applicants are resettled it is necessary to verify whether they have not already been allotted land or given other benefits under other settlement Schemes. So far, applications of 372 persons have been varified and 53 of them have been found fit for resettlement.

(b) The ex-servicemen of Tripura already salected for resettlement (56 in number) have been given grants amount to Rs. 26, 400 and they are being given loans to the tune of Rs. 1,23,600.

(c) The scheme is meant as a measure of resettlement of ex-servicemen and also to improve the morale of the population residing on the border.

Road Development in Tripura

3512. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programme for road development in Tripura, tantative, or otherwise, under the Fourth Five Year Plan has been prepared and submitted for Government's approval ; and

(b) if so, the total outlay thereof and the details of the schemes included therein ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The draft Fourth Plan proposals received from the Tripura Administration involve an outlay of Rs. 998.62 lakhs. The broad details of this outlay are as follows :

	Rs. in lakhs
Continuing Schemes.	
(a) Roads	526.05
(b) Construction of permanent bridges.	11.36
	537.41

New Schemes

(a) Roads	396.71
(b) Construction of permanent bridges.	64.50
	461.21
Grand Total :	998.62

Details of individual schemes can be known only after the Fourth Plan Allocations have been finalised.

Road Development in Tripura

3513. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7680 on the 19th April, 1968 regarding road development in Tripura and state :

(a) the progress made so far in the road development schemes for Tripura during 1968-69 ; and

(b) the expanditure incurred thereon so far and whether any supplementary demands have been made for their completion and, if so, how much ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). The information is still being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha, when received.

मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय में अतिरिक्त न्यायाधीश

3515. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय में गत दो वर्षों में कितने अतिरिक्त न्यायाधीश नियुक्त किये गये हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्तियां भूतकाल में अस्वीकृत कर दी गई थी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) 1 दिसम्बर, 1966 से 30 नवम्बर, 1968 तक की अवधि में चार ।

(ख) इन चार में पहले एक का चुनाव, अंतिम रूप से इस लिये नहीं हो सका था, कि तब उनकी आयु कम थी ।

Control of Certain Ancient Places in Tamilnad

3516. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government received requests from the Tamilnad Government for the control of certain ancient places which are now in the hands of the Central Archaeological Department ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the reasons assigned by the Tamilnad Government for the same ; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government had asked for the transfer of (i) Sri Jalakantesvara temple, Vellore Fort, (ii) the Brahadesvara Swami temple at Thanjavur and (iii) such other temples in the State which are Centrally protected and are under worship.

(c) The State Government which has set up its Department of Archaeology wanted to take over the said monuments for renovation and preservation. In so far as Jalakantesvara temple, which is not in worship, is concerned, the main aim in asking for the transfer of its control seems to be to instal an idol and revive worship.

(d) The transfer of 59 Centrally protected monuments in the Madras State is under consideration. In so far as the Jalakanteswara Temple and the Brahadeswara Swami temple are concerned, this Ministry has not agreed to their transfer to the State Governments as they are monuments of national importance.

Protection of Ancient Monuments

3517. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to hand over the ancient monuments to the State Government for effective protection ; and

(b) if so, from what date they will be transferred ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) an (b). Government propose to hand over the States concerned a few monuments whice at present are Centrally protected. The date of actual transfer will be settled in each case in consultation with the State Government.

Renovation of Ancient Temples in Dwarka (Gujarat)

3518. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about a year back the Union Government announced that the Central Archaeological Department would renovate the group of ancient temples in Dwarka, Gujarat :

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present ; and

(c) the total amount to be spent on the renovation of these temples and how much of it has already been spent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, but the work that Government undertook to do in the case was repair, not renovation.

(b) Repairs have already been started and are still in progress.

(c) An estimate for Rs. 1,92,000/- had been sanctioned for the repairs but the actual expenditure may be higher on account of the rise in cost of materials and rates of labour. The actual amount spent upto 31st October, 1968 is Rs. 19,881/-.

A.R.C.'s Report on Small Scale Industries

3519. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHARY : SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reform Commission's working group on Small Scale Industries has review with dissatisfaction the practice of the State Governments diverting for other purposes the allocations made for the development of Small Scale Sector ;

(b) what are the other recommendations made by the A.R.C. on Small Scale Industries ; and

(c) how many of them have been accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The recommendations of the working group on small scale sector appointed by the Administrative Reforms Commission are contained in its report submitted to the Commission, copies of which have already been placed in the Parliament Library. The recommendations are intended to assist the Commission in arriving at its own conclusions and the question of Government considering them at this stage does not arise. The Commission has yet to submit its recommendations on the subject to the Government.

Inter-Caste, Inter-Provincial and Inter-Religious Marriages

3520. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Chandrasekhar- Union Minister of State for Health and Family Planning, said that a country-wide movement to promote inter-caste, inter-provincial and inter-religious marriages should be encouraged for national integration ;

(b) if so, whether it is the accepted policy of the Government of India ; and

(c) if not, the reaction of Government on this opinion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Minister had only expressed his personal views in the matter, which delivering his address at the convocation of the Kurukshetra University on March 23, 1968.

(c) Does not arise.

महिला पोलिटेक्निक, दिल्ली की महिला प्रोफेसर

3521. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में महिला पोलिटेक्निक, दिल्ली से कितनी महिला प्रोफेसरों ने त्याग-पत्र दिये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जिन महिलाओं ने त्याग-पत्र दिये हैं उन्होंने विभाग के विरुद्ध यह आरोप लगाये हैं कि उन से कनिष्ठ महिला अध्यापिकाओं तथा प्रोफेसरों को पदोन्नत किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में विभाग द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) वीमेन्स पालिटेक्निक में महिला प्रोफेसरों के कोई पद नहीं हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों में वीमेन्स पालिटेक्निक की 14 महिला अध्यापकों ने विभिन्न व्यक्तिगत कारणों से अपने-अपने पदों से त्यागपत्र दे दिया।

(ख) जी नहीं। वीमेन्स पालिटेक्निक में सभी शिक्षा पद राजपत्रित हैं और उनके लिए भर्ती संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के जरिए की जाती है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली की महिला पोलिटेक्निकों में प्रशिक्षणार्थी

3522. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली महिला पोलिटेक्निकों में वर्गवार, प्रशिक्षणार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) राजपत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित महिला लेक्चरारों और प्रोफेसरों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है; और

(ग) पूसा गेट, कश्मीरी गेट और पंत पोलिटेक्निक में क्रमशः प्रत्येक श्रेणी में कितने-कितने प्रशिक्षणार्थी हैं और उपरोक्त पोलिटेक्निकों में से प्रत्येक में राजपत्रित और अराजपत्रित लेक्चरार और प्रोफेसर कितने-कितने हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग) : सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(क)	(i)	प्रथम वर्ष	149
	(ii)	द्वितीय वर्ष	137
	(iii)	तृतीय वर्ष	85
(ख)	(i)	महिला प्रोफेसर	कोई नहीं
	(ii)	अराजपत्रित महिला प्राध्यापक	कोई नहीं
	(iii)	विभागाध्यक्ष महिला प्राध्यापक, विशेष वेतन सहित	5
	(iv)	राजपत्रित महिला प्राध्यापक	9
	(v)	राजपत्रित महिला सहायक प्राध्यापक	16

(ग)	श्री जी० बी० पन्त पालिटेक्निक	पूसा पालिटेक्निक	काश्मीरी गेट पालिटेक्निक
1	2	3	4
(i) विद्यार्थियों की संख्या			
प्रथम वर्ष	214	370	[illegible]
द्वितीय वर्ष	225	252	179
तृतीय वर्ष	169	197	167

1	2	3	4
(ii) स्टाफ की संख्या			
1. राजपत्रित प्रोफेसर	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
2. राजपत्रित प्राध्यापक	15	19	13
3. अराजपत्रित अवर प्राध्यापक	7	7	10
4. विभागाध्यक्ष (राजपत्रित)	4	5	4

दिल्ली के विभिन्न पोलिटेक्निकों में लेक्चरार प्रोफेसर

3523. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में पूसा गेट, कश्मीरी गेट और पन्त पोलिटेक्निकों में क्रमशः कितने-कितने लेक्चरार और प्रोफेसर हैं;

(ख) उन में राजपत्रित और अराजपत्रित कितने-कितने हैं।

(ग) उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति स्थायी पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं और प्रत्येक पोलिटेक्निकों में प्रतिवर्ष कितने लेक्चरारों/प्रोफेसरों की सेवाओं के संबंध में अनुमति लेनी पड़ती है;

(घ) क्या सरकार को राजपत्रित और अराजपत्रित अध्यापकों के संगठनों से ज्ञापन मिले हैं जिन में उन्होंने उनके पदों पर स्थायी किये जाने की मांग की गई है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उन ज्ञापनों पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

(क) इन पालिटेक्निकों में प्रोफेसरों के कोई पद नहीं हैं, केवल विभागाध्यक्ष के पद हैं। पदों की स्वीकृत संख्या निम्नांकित है :—

पालिटेक्निक का नाम	स्वीकृत पदों की संख्या		
	विभागाध्यक्ष	प्राध्यापक	अवर प्राध्यापक
1. पूसा पालिटेक्निक	5	13	7
2. का॰ गे॰ पालिटेक्निक	4	13	10
3. पन्त पालिटेक्निक	4	15	7
जोड़	13	47	24
(ख) (1) राजपत्रित	60		
(2) अराजपत्रित	24		
(ग) (1) स्थायी पदों की संख्या	6	28	13
(2) अस्थायी पदों की संख्या जिनके लिए प्रत्येक वर्ष स्वीकृति अपेक्षित है	7	19	11

(घ) जी हां।

(ङ) (1) प्राध्यापकों के आठ स्थायी पदों पर पात्र व्यक्तियों को स्थायी करने के मामलों को दिल्ली प्रशासन ने संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के पास अनुमोदन के लिए भेज दिया है।

(2) प्राध्यापकों 20 और पदों को स्थायी बना दिया गया है, और उन पदों पर पात्र व्यक्तियों को स्थायी बनाने के मामला दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के साथ उठाया जाएगा।

(3) स्वीकृत 13 स्थायी पदों पर 11 अवर प्राध्यापकों को अभी तक स्थायी किया गया है।

(4) विभागाध्यक्षों के 6 स्थायी पदों के विरुद्ध केवल एक व्यक्ति को स्थायी किया गया है। शेष पांच पदों पर पात्र व्यक्तियों को स्थायी करने का मामला दिल्ली प्रशासन के विचाराधीन है।

Report against Education-*Cum*-Publicity Officer of U. P. Registrar of Co-operative Societies Office

3524. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director of Vigilance, Uttar Pradesh has submitted a report and findings in the case of Shri Ved Prakash Sharma, Education-*cum*-Publicity officer under the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow ;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations made in the report ;

(c) whether any action has been taken thereon ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Director of Vigilance, U. P., recommended that the charges proposed as a result of his investigation against the officer may be referred to the U. P. Administrative Tribunal for a full enquiry.

(c) The case has been referred to the U. P. Administrative Tribunal for inquiry.

(d) Does not arise.

Foreign Tours of Officers of National Book Trust

3525. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names and designations of the officials of the National Book Trust who went on foreign tours during the last three years ;

(b) the purpose of these tours ; and

(c) the total amount of money and the foreign exchange expended on these tours ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2570/68.]

Anti-Indian Activities by West German News Agency

3526. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have enquired into the allegation made regarding anti-Indian activities of a West German news agency Dienstaus Deutschland with the Co-operation of two Indian news services, the Universal Press Service and Tarun Press Report ;

(b) if so, the details of the investigation made ; and

(c) the steps taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). No anti-Indian activity on the part of "Dienstaus Deutschland" has come to the notice of Government.

Selling of Hill Areas of Manipur and Assam

3527. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the entire hill areas of Manipur comprising of five sub-divisions have been sealed to check the movement of Nagas and Mizo-hostiles ;

(b) whether Government propose to seal other areas of Assam where the Naga and Mizo hostiles activities are in-increasing ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Unauthorised entry into certain areas of Manipur has been prohibited in the interest of safety and security of India by a notification (copy placed on the Table of the House, [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2571/68]. Free movement of tribals resi-

ding within 40 kilometres of Indo-Burma border had been restricted by two notifications issued on 28th June, 1968, one under sub-rules (2) and (1) (i) of rule 4 of passport (Entry into India) Rules, 1950, and the other under section 22 of Passports Act, 1967.

(b) and (c). The restrictions on movement of tribals within 40 miles of Indo-Burma border apply also to areas of Assam bordering Burma. The Security Forces maintain constant vigilance and undertake necessary operations to curb the activities of the hostiles.

न्यायपालिका और कार्यपालिका का पृथक्करण

3528. **श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :**
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में कार्यपालिका से न्यायपालिका को अलग कर दिया गया है;

(ख) किन-किन राज्यों में यह कार्य आंशिक रूप में किया गया है; और

(ग) इस मामले में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और समूचे देश में न्यायपालिका को कार्यपालिका से कब तक अलग कर दिया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख). गुजरात महाराष्ट्र, मद्रास, केरल, मैसूर, पंजाब, हरियाणा, पश्चिम बंगाल, उड़ीसा और जम्मू-तथा कश्मीर में कार्यपालिका से न्यायपालिका को अलग कर दिया गया है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में इसे आंशिक रूप में अलग कर दिया गया है।

(ग) कर्मचारियों की अपर्याप्तता, आर्थिक कठिनाई तथा आवश्यक स्थान की कमी कुछ ऐसे कारण हैं जो सुधार के विस्तार के रास्ते में बाधक हैं। चूंकि यह मामला अधिकांशतः राज्य क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित है और राज्य के वित्त पर दबाव डालता है, अतः समूचे देश के लिए एक निश्चित तिथि निर्धारित करना सम्भवतः व्यवहारिक नहीं हो सकता।

Air India

3529. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Air India has proper rules of staff recruitment (for jobs carrying more than Rs. 500 p. m.) for purchase contracts and sales and, if so, what are those rules and since when they are in force ; and

(b) whether at any time a general assessment of the working of the Air India has been done and, if so, the result thereof and, if not, whether Government have any idea of securing the service of any expert in order to find out the drawbacks and to bring about improvement in its working ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Proper procedures have been prescribed for recruitment of staff of all categories as well as for purchase contracts and sales. These have been in force from the very inception of the Corporation in 1953.

(b) The general working of the Corporation was reviewed by the Estimates Committee in their 41st Report (1956-57) and later by the Committee on Public Undertakings in their 21st Report (up to March, 1965). The Corporation themselves continuously review their performance and pay due attention to streamlining their system and procedures wherever necessary either on their own or with the help of outside experts.

Indian Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.

3530. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited at the time of its setting up and the figures as on the 31st March, 1968 ;

(b) the amount of loan the Corporation owed on the 31st March, 1968, and how much of it was from the Central Government, Banks or other parties ;

(c) the amount paid as interest by the Corporation during the last three years; and

(d) the working results of the last three years, the extent of profit or loss incurred, the main causes for the loss, if any, and the estimates for 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a)—

	As on 1-10-1966, *i.e.* the date the Corporation was set up.	As on 31-3-1968
(i) Authorised Capital	Rs. 5.00 crores.	Rs. 5.00 crores.
(ii) Paid up Capital	Rs. 24.59 lakhs, including share application money of Rs. 8.57 lakhs.	Rs. 87.59 lakhs, including share application money of Rs. 38 lakhs.

(b) and (c). The Corporation has not taken any loan since its inception on 1-10-1966.

(d)—

		Working results during	
		1966-67	1967-68*
(i) Income	Rs.	20,79,194 75	40,10,730.25
(ii) Expenditure	Rs.	19,18,683.26	37,93,329.94
(iii) Net profit	Rs.	1,60,511.49	2,17,400.31

*The figures are provisional and are yet to be approved by the Board of Directors and shareholders of the Corporation.

It is estimated that the net profits during 1968-69 would be of the order of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 lakhs.

Cases of Corruption, Bribery, Theft and Criminal Offences in Ministry of Home Affairs

3531. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases discovered during the 1st April to 30th June, 1968 relating to corruption, bribery, theft and other criminal offences in his Ministry and the number of officials (Class-wise) and non-officials involved therein ;

(b) in how many cases prosecution was launched and how many cases were referred to C. B. I. ;

(c) how many cases were caught in 1967-68, how many of the cases resulted in conviction and against how many persons departmental action was taken, giving details ; and

(d) what concrete steps have been taken to prevent such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Two complaints alleging corruption against two non-gazetted employees of the Ministry of Home Affairs (proper) were received. Both these complaints were found baseless and filed.

(b) None.

(c) During 1st April, 1967 to 31st March, 1968, one case of a non-gazetted employee of Home Ministry (proper) unauthorisedly taking away some stationery came to notice. The official was warned.

(d) Utmost care is taken to ensure that such cases are not repeated. Complaints are looked into promptly.

विभिन्न संग्रहालयों तथा प्राचीन भवनों में चोरी

3532. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री रणधीर सिंह :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह है कि सरकार को देश में विभिन्न संग्रहालयों तथा प्राचीन भवनों आदि से कलाकृतियों तथा अन्य बहुमूल्य वस्तुओं की चोरियों की रिपोर्टें मिली हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पुलिस को व्यापारियों से यह पता लगाने में, कि उन्हें वे दुर्लभ वस्तुएं कहां से प्राप्त हुई हैं तथा क्या वे वस्तुएं चोरी की हैं अथवा नहीं, बहुत कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है; क्योंकि प्राचीन वस्तुओं के व्यापार केन्द्रों पर कोई समुचित नियंत्रण नहीं रखा जाता तथा इस व्यापार के नियंत्रण के लिए कोई नियम बनाये नहीं गए हैं;

(घ) क्या इस बात को देखते हुए सरकार का आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय, नई दिल्ली, सालार जंग संग्रहालय, हैदराबाद तथा भारतीय संग्रहालय, कलकत्ता जैसे केन्द्रीय संग्रहालयों में सुरक्षा के उपायों को सुदृढ़ कर दिया गया है। इन उपायों की पर्याप्तता पर विचार करने के लिए और आगे के लिए ऐसे उपायों की, जो उपर्युक्त संग्रहालयों तथा पुरातत्वीय स्मारकों व स्थलों के लिए जरूरी हों, सिफारिश करने के लिए हाल ही में संग्रहालय विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति स्थापित की गई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, जहां तक केन्द्र द्वारा सुरक्षित पुरातत्वीय स्मारकों, स्थलों तथा पुरातत्व संग्रहालय का सम्बन्ध है, इन स्थानों की चीजों की चोरियों के सभी मामले संबंधित पुलिस प्राधिकारियों को जाँच के लिए तथा अपराधियों को पकड़ने के लिए शीघ्र ही बता दिए जाते हैं विशेषज्ञ सलाहकार समितियों और बड़े-बड़े बन्दरगाहों के सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों को देश के बाहर चोरी छिपे ले जाई जाने वाली ऐसी चुराई गई चीजों की जांच के लिए उसी समय सावधान कर दिया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सुरक्षित स्मारकों तथा स्थलों की कलाकृतियों की चोरियों को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित निरोधक उपाय भी काम में लाये जा रहे हैं :–

(i) स्मारकों तथा स्थलों की इधर-उधर पड़ी हुई मूर्तियों का सुरक्षा स्थानों में उपस्थापन तथा स्थानान्तरण।

(ii) स्मारकों/स्थलों के पहरेदारों और निगरानी करने वाले कर्मचारियों को अधिक सतर्क रहने के लिए तम्बीह कर दी गई है। जहां जरूरी तथा सम्भव है, वहाँ ऐसे कर्मचारियों को भी तैनात कर दिया गया है। गृह मंत्रालय ने राज्य विभागों के प्रमुखों तथा मुख्य मंत्रियों को निर्यात के स्थानों और उन स्थानों में जहाँ कलात्मक वस्तुओं का क्रय विक्रय होता है, अधिक सतर्क रहने और कड़ाई रखने के लिए अपने-अपने राज्यों में पुलिस दस्तों को तेज करने के लिए लिखा है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) जी हां।

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न प्रशासकीय तथा कानूनी उपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है। इसमें पुरावशेषों के व्यवसायिकों के लाइसेंस तथा मौजूदा पुरावशेषों (निर्यात नियंत्रक) के संशोधन अधिनियम, 1947 भी शामिल है।

Indianisation of Universities

3533. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the University Grants Commission has called for

Indianisation of our universities while speaking at the seminar on 'Organisation of University Eduction in India' sponsored by the Vishwa Yuvak Kendra, etc., in New Delhi on the 9th September, 1968 ;

(b) whether the same has been given a consideration ; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). While explaining the importance of instruction through the regional languages, the Chairman, University Grants Commission remarked about the lack of 'Indianness' in Indian Education system. This was in keeping with the Resolution on National Policy on Education approved by the Government and recommended to the State Governments for implementation.

Research Work on 'Lost Saraswati'

5534. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state ·

(a) whether it is a fact that the research work entitled "Lost Saraswati" interprets the old civilization and Indian contribution to old human civilisation ;

(b) if so, whether it is advisable to present its findings outside India ; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government does not propagate the views of individual authors. This is for the authors themselves to do.

उत्तर प्रदेश में काली नदी पर पुल

3535. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में खरखण्डा और अजराडा के बीच काली नदी पर एक पुल के निर्माण सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस पुल के न होने के कारण अजराडा से आगे रहने वाले लोगों को बरसात के मौसम में इस नदी को पार करने के लिए मेरठ आना पड़ता है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पहले राज्य सरकार ने इस पुल के लिये कुछ धन नियत किया था किन्तु जिला परिषद् ने अब तक कार्य आरम्भ नहीं किया है; और

(घ) राज्य सरकार द्वारा कब तक यह पुल बनाये जाने का विचार है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (घ). काली नदी पर खरखंडा के पास प्रस्तावित पुल जिला परिषद् के मार्ग पर पड़ता है। अतः इसका निर्माण का उत्तरदायित्व मुख्यतः संबंधित जिला परिषद् का है उनमें यह समझा जाता है कि मेरठ जिले में हापुड़ तहसील में अठरारा-अजरारा ग्रामों के पास पुल के अभाव में अनेकों गांवों के लिए कोई परिवहन सुविधाएं नहीं हैं। तहसील के उस हिस्से में अब्दुलापुर के पास काली नदी पर अपितु एक पुल है। राज्य सरकार ने उक्त पुल के निर्माण के लिये 1.95 लाख रुपये का अनुदान स्वीकृत किया है जिस की अनुमानित लागत 2.50 लाख है। शेष लागत जिला परिषद् को अपने साधनों से बराबरी के अनुदान के आधार पर 72,500 रु० की राशि जुटायी है। मामले में अब तक की प्रगति के बारे में आवश्यक सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथोचित समय पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा प्रकाशित द्विभाषी पुस्तकें

3536. **श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(वर्ष 1967-68 में क्रियान्वित की गई योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा भारतीय भाषाओं की कितनी चुनींदा पुस्तकों के द्विभाषी संस्करण प्रकाशित किये

गये हैं तथा इस कार्य पर अब तक कुल कितना धन खर्च किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा अभी तक ऐसी कोई पुस्तक प्रकाशित नहीं की गई है। तथापि, भारतीय भाषाओं के कुछ चुने हुए लेखों को द्विभाषी रूप में (देवनागरी में और संबंधित प्रादेशिक भाषा की लिपि में) संकलन और प्रकाशन की एक योजना हाल ही में तैयार की गई है और उसे नई चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में सम्मिलित किया गया है। आयोजना आयोग और वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा योजना स्वीकृत हो जाने के बाद ही उसे कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा।

Kothari Commission Regarding Scales of Himachal Pradesh Teachers

3537. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that the Himachal Pradesh teachers have been agitating for one month continuously for not being given grades of pay as recommended by the Kothari Commission and as a result the children's education has been suffering ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Himachal Pradesh Government have recommended to the Government of India that the Kothari Commission grades be given to the Himachal Pradesh Teachers ;

(c) if so, the main recommendations made by the Himachal Pradesh Government to the Government of India ; and

(d) whether the Government of India have rejected the demands and if so the reasons thereof and ; if not, when the final decision is likely to be reached ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. The teachers' agitation lasted from 16-9-68 to 12-10-68 but alternative arrangements were made to avoid loss to children's education.

(b) and (c). The Government of Himachal Pradesh recommended to the Government of India that the scales of pay of Himachal Pradesh teachers be revised on the pattern allowed by the Punjab Government to its teachers on the basis of the recommendations of the Kothari Commission.

(d) The Government of India decided that the linking of the pay scales of Himachal Pradesh with those of Punjab was not justified and sanctioned the scales of pay applicable to teachers working under Delhi Administration for corresponding categories of teachers of Himachal Pradesh Government having equal duties and responsibilities with effect from 21-12-1967.

महावीर जयन्ती के लिए राजपत्रित अवकाश

3538. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुये हैं जिनमें महावीर जयन्ती को राजपत्रित छुट्टी घोषित किये जाने का अनुरोध किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या अगले वर्ष से महावीर जयन्ती को राजपत्रित छुट्टी घोषित करने का निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (ग). महावीर जयन्ती को एक छुट्टी घोषित करने के लिये समय-समय पर अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते रहे हैं। मामले की जांच-पड़ताल उसके सभी पहलुओं के साथ की गई है किन्तु वर्तमान छुट्टियों की संख्या बढ़ाना संभव नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि इससे जनता के कारोबार करने पर असर होगा। फिर भी महावीर जयन्ती दिल्ली में भारत सरकार के सिविल आफिसों के लिये वैकल्पिक छुट्टी बनी हुई है।

Land Allotements in Chandigarh

3539. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the educational and

Cultural Organisations in the Union Territory of Chandigarh which have been allotted land at concessional rates during the years 1967 and 1968 along with the details the land allotted to them ; and

(b) the rate at which land has been allotted and the estimated cost per square yard on the development of such land ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The land has been allotted at the rate of Rs. 6/- per sq. yard for the first acre and Rs. 4/- per sq. yard for the area exceeding one acre. The cost of development in each sector per acre is Rs. 140000/- for internal development and Rs. 4000/- for items and buildings outside the sector. This cost of development is recovered from residential and commercial plots in a sector. The remaining land in the sector is used for community purposes like parks, roads and buildings for cultural and educational activities.

STATEMENT

	Name of the educational and Cultural Institutions	Details of the land allotted
1.	The Istri Samaj (An Arya Samaj Organisation)	4.7 Kanals
2.	The Khalsa Model School	6 acres
3.	The Carmel Convent School	0.187 ,,
4.	Shri Guru Gobind Singh Foundation	3.4 ,,
5.	D.A.V. College for Women	12.5 ,,
6.	The Bharat Sewak Samaj	1 ,,
7.	The Guru Nanak World Peace Mission	0.83 ,,

DISTRIBUTION OF CASH AWARDS TO EMPLOYEES OF CHANDIGARH

3540. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Commissioner of the Union Territory of Chandigarh has distributed cash awards to certain employees at his discretion ;

(b) if so, the criterian applied for the selection of persons for the grant of cash awards ; and

(c) whether the heads of the departments had been consulted before making the selection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No. Sir. The honorarium or cash awards were sanctioned on the recommendations of respective departments.

(b) Outstanding and meritorious services rendered during extra hours were the only criteria for the grant of the awards.

(c) Yes, Sir, in fact they made the proposal.

Allegations Against Leaders in *Vishwa Neta*, Delhi

3541. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS by pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6845 on the 30th August, 1968 regarding allegations against the leaders in "*Vishva-Neta*", a Delhi Weekly, and state ;

(a) whether the allegations made therein have been found to be true ; and

(b) if not, the action taken or proposed to be taken against the said Weekly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The case is still *sub-judice*.

Archaeological Excavations in Orissa

3542. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether further efforts have been made for carrying out archaeological explorations or excavations in Orissa during 1967-68 or 1968-69 ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether Government propose to undertake further explorations of the Prachi Valley Civilization in the District of Puri in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). During 1967-1968, exploration was carried out in the Districts Dhenkanal and Sambhalpur of Orissa by the Department of Archaeology, Government of Orissa, bringing to light some interesting temples and sculptures. For the year 1968-69, the proposal submitted by that Department for exploration in District Keonjhar and excavation at Sisupalgarh, District Puri, have recently been approved by the standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology.

(c) There is no such proposal in view at present.

Grants to Universities and Colleges in Orissa

3543. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether grants have been given by the University Grants Commission to the various Universities and Colleges in Orissa in 1967-68 and 1968-69 ; and

(b) if so, the amount of the grant and the names of Universities and Colleges in Orissa which have received these grants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2572/68].

Demarcation of U. P.—Bihar Boundary

3544. SHRI VISHWA NATA PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have appointed some authority to demarcate the fixed boundary in relation to the rivers Gange and Ghaghara between Bihar and Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the name of that authority ; and

(c) the time by which the authority is expected to submit its report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Surveyor General of India has been appointed as the authority for demarcating the fixed boundary in relation to each of the rivers Ganga and Ghaghra in accordance with the provisions of sub-sectson (2) of section 3 of the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1968.

(c) The field work is expected to be over before the beginning of the next monsoon. Thereafter the Surveyor General will prepare a map as required under section 3(4) of the Act which is to be published in the areas to be transferred. The entire work is expected to be over towards the end of next monsoon season.

राजनीतिक हत्याएं

3545. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रपति शासन के अधीन राज्यों में तथा संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों में गत दो वर्षों में देश में राज्यवार कितनी राजनीतिक हत्यायें हुई हैं; और

(ख) इस अवधि में कितने व्यक्तियों को इस सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तार किया गया था, कितने व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमे चलाये गये थे और कितने व्यक्तियों पर अभी भी मुकदमे चलाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार गत दो वर्षों के दौरान पश्चिम बंगाल में ऐसी 20 हत्याएं हुई हैं जिन पर सन्देह है कि वे राजनीतिक द्वेष के कारण की गई थीं। बिहार, हरियाणा, पंजाब तथा उत्तर प्रदेश और किसी भी संघ राज्य क्षेत्रो में ऐसे किसी मामले के होने की सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(ख) हत्याओं के सम्बन्ध में पश्चिम बंगाल के 153 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे। २०

के विरुद्ध मामलों में निर्णय हो चुका है तथा 130 पर अभी मुकदमे चल रहे हैं।

विद्रोहियों के साथ हुई मुठभेड़ में वफादार नागाओं, मिजों तथा कुकी लोगों का मारा जाना

3546. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा एकत्रित की गई सूचना के अनुसार गत दो वर्षों में नागालैण्ड मिजो पहाड़ियों तथा आसाम में मिजो, नागा तथा कुकी विद्रोहियों द्वारा कितने वफादार नागा, मिजो तथा कुकी नागरिकों को मारा गया; और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में कितने वफादार नागरिकों का अपहरण किया गया ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री के० एम० रामास्वामी) : (क) तथा (ख). नागालैण्ड के बारे में सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

तीन वफादार नागरिक, जो सब नागा थे, मारे गये थे। 327 वफादार नागरिकों का अपहरण किया गया था।

असम सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है यथा समय सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

दिल्ली में चालान किये गये टैक्सी तथा स्कूटर ड्राइवर

3547. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में यात्रियों से दुर्व्यवहार करने, अधिक किराया लेने और किसी विशेष स्थान पर यात्री को ले जाने से इंकार करने के मामलों में कितने टैक्सी तथा स्कूटर ड्राइवरों का चालान किया गया; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में न्यायालयों द्वारा कितने टैक्सी तथा स्कूटर ड्राइवरों को कारावास की सजा दी गई तथा जुर्माना किया गया ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) 1-10-1966 से 30-9-68 तक की अवधि में 9349 टैक्सी तथा स्कूटर ड्राइवरों का चालान किया गया। कोई गिरफ्तारियां नहीं की गई।

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में कुल 8970* व्यक्तियों पर अदालतों द्वारा जुर्माना किया गया। कोई दूसरा दंड नहीं दिया गया।

1965 के भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान गिरफ्तार तथा सजा पाये गये व्यक्ति

3548. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, राजस्थान और गुजरात में 1965 के भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान भारतीय जनता को लूटने का प्रयत्न करने और मुजाहिदों की सहायता करने, तथा शत्रु की सहायता करने के आरोपों और इन कृत्यों के, सन्देह में गिरफ्तार किये गये भारतीय और विदेशी लोगों की संख्या कितनी थी;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मुकदमे चलाये गये और कितने व्यक्ति दोष सिद्ध पाये गये; और

(ग) कितने मामले न्यायालयों में विलम्बित पड़े हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). कानून के विभिन्न उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान में 101 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। 98 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध अभियोग चलाये गये जबकि 3 मुक्त कर दिये गये। उनमें से 19 फरार हैं और उनके विरुद्ध दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 512 के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की गई है। 9 व्यक्ति अभी तक दोषी सिद्ध किये गये हैं। शेष के विरुद्ध अभियोग न्यायाधीन हैं। गुजरात में इन कारणों से कोई व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया। जम्मू तथा कश्मीर के बारे में

सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Kamrup Sena in Gauhati (Assam)

3549. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Sena called the 'Kamrup' Sena has made its appearance in Gauhati, Assam;

(b) if so, the objectives of this organisation; and

(d) Government's reaction to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). According to the State Government hand-written posters, purporting to have been issued by Kamrup Sena have been found displayed at some places. No other activities of Kamrup Sena have come to notice.

(c) Efforts are being made to trace out the authorship of the posters.

एक शिशु का अपहरण

3550. **श्री विभूति मिश्र:** क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 15 सितम्बर, 1968 को पटना मेडिकल कालेज अस्पताल से एक नवजात शिशु का अपहरण कर लिया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि अपहरण के इस मामले में उस अस्पताल के कर्मचारी सम्बद्ध हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 16-9-68 को एक बच्चे का पटना मेडिकल कालेज अस्पताल से कथित अपहरण किया गया था। भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 363 के अन्तर्गत एक मामला आरम्भ किया गया है तथा उसकी जांच की जा रही है। इस संबंध में अस्पताल के तीन कर्मचारियों को शंका में गिरफ्तार किया गया था।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के अधीन कालिजों में नियुक्तियां

3551. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के कालेजों में नियुक्ति करते समय भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों और विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों से एम० ए० की डिग्री प्राप्त करने वालों में भेदभाव किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि जिन व्यक्तियों ने विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों से एम० ए० की डिग्री प्राप्त की है और जिन्हें अध्यापन का भी अनुभव नहीं है उन्हें चार वेतन वृद्धि दे दी गई हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस विभेद को दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को किस प्रकार के आदेश जारी करने का प्रस्ताव है?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भगवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। सरकार के पास ऐसे भेद की कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Foreign Exchange earned and spent by I.A.C.

3552. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No. 402 on the 9th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign exchange expenditure by Indian Airlines has risen from Rs. 125 lakhs in 1963-64 to Rs. 567 lakhs in 1967-68 whereas the earn-

ing of foreign exchange has risen only from Rs. 300 lakhs to Rs. 673 lakhs ;

(b) if so, the reason why the expenditure in foreign exchange has increased so much ;

(c) the main items on which foreign exchange has been spent in 1967-68 ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to earn more foreign exchange in future ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The foreign exchange expenditure and foreign exchange earnings of the Indian Airlines during 1963-64 and 1967-68 are as under :—

(Rupees in lakhs)

	1963-64	1967-68
Foreign Exchange Expenditure	125.00	509.00
Foreign Exchange Earnings :	300.00	689.08

(b) The main reasons for increase in foreign exchange expenditure are :—

1. Increase in liability of foreign exchange due to devaluation of the Indian rupee ;
2. Purchase of additional aircraft on deferred payment basis ; and
3. Increase in expenditure on aircraft spares and materials, consequent on purchase of additional aircraft and increase in operations.

(c) The following are the main items on which foreign exchange has been spent during 1967-68 :

1. Repayment of loans on aircraft purchased.
2. Purchase of aircraft spares and airline stores.
3. Payment of bills of other airlines.
4. Booking Agency Commission paid to other airlines.
5. Cost of establishment at foreign stations.

(d) The Corporation are modernising their fleet by replacing the Dakota by HS 748. They have also submitted a proposal for augmenting their capacity on the trunk routes, which is under the consideration of Government. They are also considering measures to make their publicity abroad more effective so as to attract more tourists.

केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग को प्राप्त शिकायतें

3553. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग को कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और जांच के बाद कितनी शिकायतों के सच होने का पता लगा है ;

(ख) कितनी शिकायतों को न्यायालयों में न्यायिक कार्यवाही के लिए भेजा गया है और कितनी शिकायतों के विरुद्ध न्यायिक कार्यवाही की गई थी ; और

(ग) कितनी शिकायतों को इस कारण समाप्त कर दिया गया था क्योंकि सरकार के कुछ अधिकारी अथवा मंत्री उन के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करना चाहते थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) 1965, 1966 और 1967 में केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग को 19497 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई। इनमें से 3532 शिकायतों को जांच के पश्चात् सच पाया गया।

(ख) 390 शिकायतों के आधार पर आरोप-पत्र न्यायालय में दायर किये गये। इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप अभी तक 118 शिकायतों में कथित दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध दोष सिद्ध पाया गया है।

(ग) कोई नहीं।

Purchase of Land by Home Ministry at Shivpuri

3554. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Minis-

try has purchased land and bungalows for the Central Intelligence Bureau at Shivpuri in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether this land had been previously donated to Government for the construction of a memorial to the famous freedom fighter, Tatya Tope ;

(c) whether letters of protest had been sent to his Ministry against the purchase of this land ; and

(d) the total value paid, the name of the receipient of the amount and propriety of it ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) ; (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The property was purchased from Maharaja of Gwalior for Rs. 7 lakhs. In view to answers to (b) and (c) above, the question of any impropriety does not arise.

Arrest of Delhi Police Officials in Lucknow

3555. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Uttar Pradesh Police have arrested four Police Officials of the Delhi Police in Lucknow ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one of them is a leader of dacoits who have been engaged in looting of buses in Bulandshahr, U. P. ; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Four police officials of Delhi Police were arrested by the Uttar Pradesh Police recently. One of them was arrested in Bulandshahr and the rest in Delhi.

(b) It is reported that the 4 persons were allegedly involved in dacoity/looting cases in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The police officials have been placed under suspension pending further enquiries. Cases have been registered against them by the Uttar Pradesh Police and action in accordance with the law is being taken in those cases.

Ammunition Found in Zakhira, Delhi

3556. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the inquiry into the dumps of ammunition found near Zakhira, Delhi in the house of a former police official has since been completed ; and

(b) if so, the details of the investigations and the action taken against the persons concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The enquiry, which resulted in the recovery of two hand-grenades from the house of a former police constable of Delhi police, has been completed.

(b) As a result of the investigations it was found that the grenades were given to the accused by a former constable of Punjab Armed Police who had found the same while serving in the Khem Karan Sector during the Indo-Pak Conflict. Investigations have been finalised and the accused has been challaned on 21 10.1968. The case will be put in court after completing necessary legal formalities.

Fuel Practices in Industries

3557. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6778 on the 30th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the Fuel practices in industry has since been received by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the instance of the Fuel Efficiency Committee, the Coal Board sponsored studies on fuel practicees in industry by

rapid fuel surveys and performance tests; and also, carried out questionnaire surveys in a number of priority industries. On the basis of such studies, an industry-wise grade-schedule, as drawn up by the Fuel Efficiency Committee, had been in force from 1961 to 1967. This was not only being used as a guide line for coal allocation to different industries but it has also ensured installation of the correct boilders and furnaces matching with available resources. In July, 1967, use of all non-coking coals has been freed from control.

The Chief Combustion Engineer, Coal Board, has been rendering free Fuel Economy Service to industry at the national level. The service includes advice on modifications and changes in the operating conditions of all burning appliances (including boilders) for achieving more efficient utilisation of coal and rationalisiug utilisation pattern both for coal and its burning equipment.

The National Productivity Council has not only made suggestions for training in fuel practices but also actually advised industry on modifying their furnaces to burn fuel available indigenously. N.P.C. Fuel Efficieney Service has already assisted a number of concerns in suitably modifying their furnaces to burn successfully indigenously available fuel, namely coal. N.P.C. Fuel Efficiency Service recommends the use of fuel oil only under exceptional circumstances for certain specific purposes where coal cannot be used.

Competitive Examination for Appointment to Certain Posts in Traffic Department held by Air India

3558. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVAIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently some competitive examination was held by the Air India for filling some vacancies in the Traffic Department;

(b) whether any complaint has been received by the Ministry in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Certain letters were received about the selections made. As, however, recruitment to such posts is a matter within the competences of the Corporation, Government saw no reason to interfere.

बम्बई विश्वविद्यालय में सिन्धी भाषा के लिए चेयर

3559. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई विश्वविद्यालय ने विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को उस विश्वविद्यालय में सिन्धी भाषा का एक विभाग (चेयर) स्थापित करने का एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है तथा इस उद्देश्य के लिए अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने सिद्धान्त रूप में बम्बई विश्वविद्यालय की मांग स्वीकार कर ली है तथा आयोग ने वित्तीय सहायता का एक अंश देने, न कि पूरी वित्तीय सहायता देने का वचन दिया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या आयोग से पूरी वित्तीय सहायता न मिलने के कारण बम्बई विश्वविद्यालय ने इस योजना की कार्यान्विति को स्थगित कर दिया है ;

(घ) क्या सिन्धी भाषा के विकास के उद्देश्य से बम्बई विश्वविद्यालय में सिन्धी भाषा का विभाग रखने के लिए आयोग पूरी वित्तीय सहायता देगा ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ङ). सिंधी में रीडर के एक पद के निर्माण के लिए बम्बई विश्वविद्यालय ने विशेष अनुदान का एक प्रस्ताव भेजा था। विश्वविद्यालय से इस योजना को, 1970-71 में समाप्त होने वाली योजना अवधि के लिए विनिधान के 70% के अन्तर्गत शामिल करने का अनुरोध किया गया था। किन्तु विश्वविद्यालय इससे सहमत नहीं हुआ। इसी दौरान

आयोग को अखिल भारत सिंधी बोली और साहित्य सभा जैसी संस्थाओं से कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए और उसने 6 नवम्बर, 1968 को हुई अपनी बैठक में इस मामले पर विचार किया। आयोग इस बात से सहमत हो गया कि सिंधी में एक रीडर/प्रोफेसर के पद की व्यवस्था, विश्वविद्यालय को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की सहायता के सामान्य आनुपातिक आधार पर की जाए और इसका खर्च, 1970-71 में समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए विश्वविद्यालय के लिए किए गए विनिधान के 70 प्रतिशत के अलावा होगा।

Development of Places of Buddhist Interest

3560. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan for developing places of Buddhist interest in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed plan ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). In the light of resources available, it is proposed to develop tourist facilities at the following places of Buddhist interest during the Fourth Five Year Plan :—

Bodhgaya, Rajgir, Nalanda, Nagarjunakonda, Sanchi, Ajanta, Ellora, Naugarh (for Lumbini) and Varanasi (for Sarnath).

Governors' Conference Held in New Delhi in November, 1968

3561. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI HEM BARULA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAY NATH :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a conference of Governors was recently called to meet in the New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what specific issues were discussed at the conference and what were the result in respect of each item ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Conference of Governors is held every year to discuss matters of general interest to the country. The Conference does not take any formal decisions. At the Conference held in New Delhi on 15th and 16th November, 1968, the Governors discussed the political and administrative situation in the States as well as the economic situation in the country.

पुलिस और जनता के बीच मतभेद

3562. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पहले दो वर्षों में पुलिस और जनता के बीच बड़े मतभेद दिखाई पड़े हैं और सरकार के दूसरे विभाग भी पुलिस को घृणा की दृष्टि से देखते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं कि लोकतंत्र में पुलिस के लिए जनता में सद्भावना पैदा हो ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सभी राज्य सरकारों (सिवाय बिहार, जम्मू व काश्मीर, मद्रास, पंजाब और पश्चिम बंगाल के) और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने सूचित किया है कि ऐसे मतभेद विद्यमान नहीं हैं।

बिहार, जम्मू व काश्मीर, मद्रास, पंजाब और पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकारों से जब सूचना प्राप्त होगी सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पुलिस बल का प्रयोग

3563. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू वर्ष में अब तक संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में

अपराधिक मामलों जैसे चोरी और डकैती, समाज विरोधी मामलों जैसे चोर बाजारी, तस्करी और मिलावट तथा शत्रु देशों की गतिविधियों, राजनैतिक आन्दोलनों ग्रुपों और संगठनों द्वारा आन्दोलनों तथा अन्य प्रशासनिक मामलों से निपटने के लिए क्रमशः कितने प्रतिशत पुलिस बल का प्रयोग किया गया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : प्रश्न में उल्लिखित अपराधिक मामलों तथा अन्य दोषों से निपटने के लिए पुलिस दल का कोई निश्चित प्रतिशत प्रयोग में नहीं लाया जाता है। ये अपराध विभिन्न थानों पर नियुक्त पुलिस दल द्वारा निपटे जाते हैं और यदि आवश्यक हो तो रिजर्व पुलिस और सशस्त्र पुलिस दल का प्रयोग अवसर की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार किया जाता है।

Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre

3564. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the I.N.S.DO.C. (Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre) has extended an agreement with National Scientific foundation of America to supply it scientific and other material; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCAEION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The contract with National Science Foundation was extended upto 31st December, 1969 by Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, New Delhi on 20th June, 1967.

(b) The details of the contract are as under :

(1) Translating into English and printing in English open scientific literature published in foreign languages sent by the National Science Foundation;

(2) Compilation and publication of an annotated quarterly bibliography of Indian educational material from open literature in the form of books and periodical and newspaper articles currently published in India;

(3) The National Science Foundation will pay Insdoc Rs. 80/- per each page of text which is translated, edited and printed up to 500 copies and delivered to the Foundation. This rate covers the entire cost including the salaries and allowances of staff and the expenditure relating to printed materials, paper, postage, accommodation, etc;

(4) The National Science Foundation will pay Rs. 20,545/— for 30 mimeographed copies of each issue of the Indian Educational Material (an annotated quarterly bibliography) supplied to them; and

(5) The National Science Foundation has made a provision of Rs. 13,94,672/— for project up to 31st December, 1969.

Inland Water Transport Services in Assam

3565. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT & SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee appointed to examine the economics and operational feasibility of setting up an organisation to provide river services in Assam has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main findings of the Committee; and

(c) the recommendations which have been accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) Yes Sir. However, the member on the Study Group, representing the Ministry of Railways has sent a note of dissent.

(b) The main findings of the Study Group are as follows :—

(1) It will be shortsighted and prejudicial to national interest to allow the river

services to be extinguished merely because railways and road transport can cope with the traffic currently offering or that is anticipated during the next few years. There is scope for the development of all modes of transport in Assam and water transport constitutes a service essential for the State.

(2) The Central Inland Water Transport Corporation may get the following traffic :—

(a) All goods moving to river stations on Assam Government account,

(b) Cement from Assam Cements Ltd.,

(c) Steel from M/s. Hindustan Steel Ltd.,

(d) Fertilisers from the Fertiliser Corporation of India, and

(e) Crude oil from the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

Though the traffic potential appears to be considerable, the aggregate carrying capacity of the Corporation's fleet and its present efficiency may not permit transport of more than a fraction of the traffic assuming optimum conditions of operation. The Corporation may be able to secure and cope with an annual traffic of 4,00,000 tonnes.

(3) The annual running costs of 12 steamers and 36 flats, which are suitable for the operations have been estimated at about Rs. 1 crore, whereas the earning therefrom would come to about Rs. 80 lakhs, thus resulting in a deficit of Rs. 20 lakhs. The Corporation should, therefore, be granted relief from the Assam Carriage of Goods Tax, interest payable to the Government of India and that the Railways should share the transhipment costs.

(4) The Government of India should agree to a moratorium on the interest payable by the Corporation on the liabilities it has taken over from the Rivers Steam Navigation Company, if these liabilities cannot altogether be written off.

(5) The fleet of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation should be modernised so that operational economies are effected. A fleet of six new Diesel Tugs of 500 H. P. each, will be adequate to meet the traffic anticipated during the next five years. Two coal-fired steamers should be replaced by one tug each year, starting from 1969-70 The pace of replacement can be accelerated during the following two years by adding two tugs each year, if the tempo of traffic also registers a significant improvement.

(6) It is not advisable to form another independent Company now for running the Assam River services which cannot sustain themselves in isolation, cut away from the main stream of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation's activities.

(7) No one form of transport should be allowed to have a monopoly at the expense of the other and the national policy should be to make the maximum use of the intrinsic advantage of each. Since further, there are public sector undertakings in river as well as road transport in Assam, dovetailing of the different modes of transport should be easier and more effective now than every before, and the common object should be to render a collective service which would be an example in coordination to the rest of the country.

(8) For purposes of rendering integrated 'door-stop services by the Railways, they should use the trucks of the Central Road Transport Corporation and/or the Craft of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation in Assam and at Calcutta. For this purpose the Railways should enter into suitable mutually acceptable arrangements with the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation and the Central Road Transport Corporation without losing their share in the movement.

(9) The performance of the river services would depend, to a great extent, on the development of following facilities in the state :—

(a) port facilities at Jogigopa.

(b) construction of a floating dry-dock.

(c) setting up of a good marine workshop with the essential machinery and equipment for repairing inland vessels and undertaking structural and general engineering work to utilise its surplus capacity, if any,

(d) acquisition of a floating crane and also shore crane for loading

and unloading of heavy cargo at Jogigopa, Pandu and Neamati, and

(e) improvement of road approaches at all the principal ghats.

(10) Government should extend the necessary financial assistance to the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation to build either a floating dry-dock or a slip way as soon as possible in Assam.

(11) All the vessels of the State and the Central Governments in Assam should be dry-docked and repaired by the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, since the facilities so created would be wasted if not fully utilised.

(12) The Government of Assam should transfer the responsibility for all ferries which involve heavy traffic to the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation at the earlist.

(13) The following works should be undertaken to deal with shoaling and other operational problems :—

(a) bandalling systematically and on a large scale,

(b) bottom-panelling, wherever feasible and financially justifiable, and

(c) surveys in greater detail, to locate, maintain and develop navigable channels and also closely watch the behaviour of the river for suitable corrective or preventive action, wherever necessary.

(14) The entire expenditure incurred by the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation on river training, conservancy and also shifting the ghats from time to time by reason of river action should be fully borne by the Government.

(15) The liability for shifting the railway lines at Neamati and Jogigopa should be accepted by the Railways full.

The report of the Study Group, along with the note of dissent is under examination.

दिल्ली नगर निगम की वित्तीय स्थिति

3566. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या गृहकार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम के खातों में लाखों रुपयों के करों को जमा नहीं किया गया है और कई करोड़ रुपये की राशि करों के रूप में बकाया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि निगम के पास ऐसे कई लाख रुपयों के चैक हैं जिनका बैंकों मे भुगतान करने से इन्कार कर दिया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो निगम की स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) निगम द्वारा वसूल की गई अपनी प्राप्य समस्त राशियां नगरपालिका निधि में विधिवत जमा की जाती हैं। तथापि 1-4-1968 तक 239.39 लाख रुपयों की कर की राशि बकाया है।

(ख) 1-4-1968 तक 6,07,612 रुपयों की राशि के चेक वसूल नहीं हुए थे। अक्तूबर 1968 तक 6,16,834 रुपयों की राशि के और चेक निगम द्वारा अदत्त वापिस प्राप्त किये गये थे। इस राशि में से निगम द्वारा 6,49,841 रुपयों की राशि वसूल की गई है और 5,74,605 रुपये शेष हैं।

(ग) दिल्ली में स्थानीय निकायों की वित्तीय स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में नियुक्त किये गये जांच आयोग का अंतरिम प्रतिवेदन सरकार को अभी प्राप्त हुआ है। प्रतिवेदन, जो कि सदन के सभा-पटल पर 22 नवम्बर, 1968 को रखा गया, इस समय विचाराधीन है।

सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालयों की कमी

3567. **श्री रणधीर सिंह** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट ने सरकार को सूचित किया है कि देश में अच्छे सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालयों की बहुत कमी है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार के पास

नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट के न्यासी मण्डल द्वारा 3 सितम्बर, 1968 को पारित एक संकल्प की प्रति प्राप्त हुई है जिसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय और राजकीय सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालयों की स्थापना की सिफारिश की गई है। यह मंत्रालय पहले ही निम्न पुस्तकालयों का अनुरक्षण करता है और सहायता देता है :—

अनुरक्षित

i) राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय, कलकत्ता
ii) दिल्ली सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालय, दिल्ली
(iii) केन्द्रीय-संदर्भ-पुस्तकालय, कलकत्ता

और इन्हें सहायता दी :

i) खुदा बक्श पुस्तकालय, पटना
ii) रजा पुस्तकालय, रामपुर
iii) सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालय, टाऊन-हाल, बम्बई
iv) कोनेमारा सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालय, मद्रास

इसके अतिरिक्त, यह मंत्रालय ऐसी स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं को भी अनुदान देता रहा है जो पुस्तकालय चलाता है स्थानीय/सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालयों की स्थापना राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है। इसके अलावा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालयों के विकास हेतु 229.87 लाख रुपये की धनराशि की व्यवस्था करने की सिफारिश की गई है।

राजधानी में अश्लील पत्रिकओं की बिक्री

8568. श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री देवराव पाटिल :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आगरा, उत्तर प्रदेश के एक प्रकाशक द्वारा प्रकाशित 'अंगड़ाई' नामक पत्रिका में महिलाओं के नग्न चित्र होते हैं और उसकी बड़ी संख्या में राजधानी में बिक्री हो रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त पुस्तकों की बिक्री पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) यद्यपि उल्लिखित पत्रिका ध्यान में नहीं आई है, दो अन्य पत्रिकाएं जिनमें नग्न चित्र हैं दिल्ली प्रशासन के ध्यान में आई हैं।

(ख) दो पत्रिकाओं के प्रकाशकों और सम्पादकों के विरुद्ध भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 292 के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की गई है। 1 जनवरी, 1968 से 17 अश्लील पुस्तकों के सम्बन्ध में भी भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 292 के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की गई है।

विदेशी धर्म प्रचारक संस्थाओं द्वारा किए गए धर्म परिवर्तनों के बारे में सूचना

3569. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान विदेशी धर्म प्रचार संस्थाओं द्वारा कितने व्यक्तियों का धर्म परिवर्तन किया गया ;

(ख) क्या उक्त धर्म प्रचार संस्थाओं ने धर्म परिवर्तन के तथ्यों के बारे में स्थानीय प्रशासन को सूचित किया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने यह आदेश जारी किए हैं कि विदेशी धर्म प्रचारकों को धर्म परिवर्तन करने से पहले इस बारे में सरकार को सूचना देनी चाहिए ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) मध्य-प्रदेश धर्म-स्वातन्त्र्य अधिनियम 1968 के सिवाय जो हाल में 20 अक्तूबर 1968 से लागू हुआ है, एक धर्म से दूसरे धर्म में धर्म-परिवर्तनों की सूचना अथवा पंजीकरण के लिये कोई कानून नहीं है। अतः पूछी गई निश्चित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के अतिरिक्त स्थानीय

प्रशासन को एक धर्म से दूसरे धर्म में धर्म-परिवर्तनों की सूचना देने के लिए कोई कानून नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) : जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। ऐसी सूचना देने के लिए कोई ऐसा केन्द्रीय विधान नहीं है।

ईसाई धर्म प्रचारकों की राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियां

3570. **श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में धार्मिक प्रचार कर रहे विदेशी धर्म प्रचारकों की संख्या क्या है और इन क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं जहां यह प्रचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन धर्म प्रचारकों की गतिविधियों की जांच के लिए एक आयोग नियुक्त करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जबकि समस्त विदेशी धर्म प्रचारक राष्ट्र-विरोधी गतिविधियों में लगे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार पहली जनवरी, 1968 को भारत में पंजीकृत विदेशी तथा राष्ट्रमण्डलीय धर्म-प्रचारकों की कुल संख्या क्रमशः 3,796 और 2,624 थी। वे चिकित्सक, शैक्षिक, सामाजिक तथा ईसाई धर्म-सम्बन्धी कार्य में लगे हुए हैं। जहां पर ये काम कर रहे हैं, उन स्थानों का एक विवरण सदन के सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2573/68]

(ख) तथा (ग) : जी नहीं, श्री मान्। यदि कोई विदेशी धर्म-प्रचारक अवांछनीय गति-विधियां करता पाया जाता है तो उसके बारे में सूचना सामान्य प्रशासनिक एजेन्सियों द्वारा प्राप्त की जा सकती है। किसी आयोग की नियुक्ति से कोई लाभप्रद उद्देश्य प्राप्त होने की आशा नहीं है।

सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी सूचना नहीं है कि सब विदेशी ईसाई धर्म प्रचारक राष्ट्र-विरोधी गतिविधियों में लगे हुए हैं।

राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय

3571. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा खोले गये राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालयों की कुल संख्या क्या है और प्रत्येक पुस्तकालय में रखी गई पुस्तकों की कीमत और संख्या क्या है;

(ख) क्या पुस्तकालयों का महत्व और देश की जनसंख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार वर्तमान पुस्तकालयों की संख्या से सन्तुष्ट है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का विचार किन राज्यों में नये राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय खोलने का है और प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने पुस्तकालय खोले जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). इस समय राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय, कलकत्ता नामक केवल एक ही राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय है, जिसमें १३ लाख से अधिक पुस्तकें हैं। इन पुस्तकों का मूल्य निश्चित नहीं किया जा सकता। सरकार का विचार खुदाबक्श ओरिएंटल सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालय, पटना को एक राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था घोषित करने का है और इस प्रयोजन के लिये लोक सभा में एक विधेयक भी पेश कर दिया गया है। सरकार टी० एम० एस० एस० महल पुस्तकालय, तंजौर (मद्रास) और रजा पुस्तकालय, रामपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) को भी राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्थाएं घोषित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है। सरकार देश में पुस्तकालयों की वर्तमान संख्या से संतुष्ट नहीं है और इसलिए उपलब्ध साधनों की सीमा में पुस्तकालयों की संख्या बढ़ाने तथा विद्यमान पुस्तकालयों को विकसित करने के प्रयत्न कर रही है।

जम्मू और काश्मीर में हुल्लड़बाजी और उसका पर्यटन पर प्रभाव

3572. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काश्मीर राज्य में हुल्लड़बाजी की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हो रही है और लड़कियों के साथ छेड़छाड़ की घटनाएं आम हो गई हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रेस में प्रकाशित कुछ रिपोर्टों के अनुसार असामाजिक तत्वों द्वारा महिला पर्यटकों और छात्राओं के साथ भी छेड़छाड़ की गई है;

(ग) क्या इस हुल्लड़बाजी से पर्यटन उद्योग पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने पर्यटकों को इस हुल्लड़बाजी से बचाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (श्री कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (घ). राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, हुल्लड़बाजी के कोई मामले नोटिस में नहीं आये हैं । 2 अक्तूबर, 1968 के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में छपी रिपोर्ट में जिस घटना की ओर संकेत किया गया है वह जांच करने पर निराधार पायी गयी राज्य सरकार का पर्यटन विभाग पर्यटकों के साथ किये जाने वाले व्यवहार के प्रति सतर्क है, और ऐसे मामलों में शीघ्रता से कार्यवाही करने के लिये पर्यटक पुलिस का एक विशेष दस्ता तैनात किया गया है ।

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के सदस्यों के नामांकन

3573. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनसंघ दल ने नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका में सरकार द्वारा नामांकित किये गये सदस्यों के हाल ही में हुए शपथ ग्रहण समारोह का बहिष्कार किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल द्वारा 4 अक्तूबर, 1968 को नामांकित किये गये 11 सदस्यों में से नौ सदस्यों ने 4 अक्तूबर, 1968 को सत्यनिष्ठा की शपथ ली और शेष दो सदस्यों नामत: श्री केदार नाथ सचदेव तथा डा० राज वधवा ने सत्यनिष्ठा की शपथ 18 अक्तूबर, 1968 को ली ।

Compulsory Attendance in Neighbourhood Schools

3574. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kothari Commission recommended the scheme of compulsory attendence in neighbourhood schools :

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the implications of these proposals ;

(c) whether Government are aware of the existing poor standards of certain schools and the impractical nature of such recommendation ; and

(d) whether Government propose to have the proposals of the Commission carefully examined before implementing them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHGAWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). Kothari Commission recommended the ultimate adoption of the neighbourhood school concept, which implies that each school should be attended by all children in the neighbourhood irrespective of caste creed, community, religion, economic condition or social status, so that there would be no segreation in schools. The recommendations of the Education Commission regarding the common school system, which includes the neighbourhood school concept have been accepted by the Government and incorporated in the National Policy on Education. The imple-

mentation rests with the State Governments.

सोफिया में विश्व युवक समारोह के बारे में भारतीय प्रतिनिधि की टिप्पणियां

3575. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री शारदानन्द :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि सोफिया में विश्व युवक समारोह में गये एक भारतीय प्रतिनिधि ने यह विचार व्यक्त किये थे कि भारत में लोकतन्त्रात्मक स्वतन्त्रता नहीं है और इसके संविधान को जला दिया जाना चाहिए;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने प्रतिनिधि मण्डल के नेता और सम्बद्ध प्रतिनिधि के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो क्या सरकार का इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद) : (क) सरकार को इसकी जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Murder of Harijan in Andhra Pradesh

3576. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any information has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh that a Harijan was axed to death on the Gandhi Jayanti Day on the 2nd October, 1968 at Kanchekacherla, Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, whether the same persons who were responsible for burning a small boy, are connected with this murder ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) According to the information received from the State Government a Harijan boy was axed to death on 2nd October, 1968 in village Kanchikacherla in district Krishna in Andhra Pradesh by nine other Harijans due to enmity.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Case for murder was registered. Three of the accused persons were arrested. Five others surrendered in the court. Efforts are being made to apprehend the remaining one accused. Investigation of the case is in progress.

Surplus Aircraft Spares

3577. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5295 on the 23rd August, 1968 and state :

(a) the disposal of the surplus aircraft spares other than those sold ;

(b) whether those were also sold subsequently and, if so, the sale value thereof; and

(c) whether any of the items of spares declared in 1966-67 as surplus were purchased in the subsequent years and, if so, the value of the spares so purchased ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). There had been no further disposal.

(c) Items of spares costing Rs. 10.940 were purchased during the subsequent years.

पब्लिक स्कूलों में पाठ्य पुस्तकें

3578. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पब्लिक स्कूलों में

लगी लगभए सभी पाठ्य पुस्तकें विदेशों में प्रकाशित हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रति वर्ष उनके आयात पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की जाती है; और

(ग) क्या विदेशी मुद्रा के इस दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिये सरकार उनके आयात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगायेगी ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भगवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग). जहां तक उन स्कूलों का सम्बन्ध है जो इंडियन पब्लिक स्कूल कान्फरेंस के सदस्य हैं, जवाब नहीं में है। बाकी स्कूलों के बारे में, कान्वेंट स्कूल या अंग्रेजी माध्यम के स्कूल विशेष तौर पर वे जो इंडियन स्कूल सर्टीफिकेट एग्जामिनेशन (जिसे पहले कैम्ब्रिज स्कूल एग्जामिनेशन कहते थे) से संबंधित हैं, पूरी जानकारी इस समय सरकार के पास नहीं है।

Supply of Drinking Water at Tourist Places

3579. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether arrangements for adequate and free supply of drinking water have been made by Government at places of tourist interest in the country ; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) At places where the Government of India have built Tourist Bungalows, adequate arrangemeats have been made for the supply of drinking water facilities will be made in areas taken up for integrated development.

(b) Does nor arise.

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में स्कूल

३580. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में स्कूलों के बारे में २० दिसम्बर, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4985 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत झा आजाद) : (क). जी, हां।

(ख) एक विवरण। सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT—2574/68]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बम्बई तथा दुर्गापुर केन्द्रों में श्रमिकों के लिए स्कूल

३581. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 23 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5270 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) श्रमिकों के स्कूलों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिये कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए, कितने अभ्यार्थियों को दाखिल किया गया और सफलता करने वालों की संख्या क्या थी;

(ख) उक्त स्कूलों में दाखिले के लिये क्या शैक्षिक योग्यता निर्धारित हैं, अध्ययन का पाठ्यक्रम क्या है और दाखिले की अन्य शर्तें क्या हैं;

(ग) उक्त योजना के प्रयोग के बारे में बम्बई और दुर्गापुर जैसे बड़े औद्योगिक शहरों द्वारा पूरी की गई आवश्यकताओं का ब्योरा क्या है;

(घ) बम्बई में स्थित उन स्वैच्छिक संगठनों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्हें सामाजिक शिक्षा क्षेत्र में लम्बा अनुभव है और इसने उक्त स्कूलों को किस प्रकार की सहायता दी;

(ङ) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत अन्य केन्द्र खोलने के लिये आवश्यकतानुसार धनराशि प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भगवत झा आज़ाद) : (क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या** LT—7525/68]

(ख) अभ्यार्थी किसी उद्योग अथवा उस प्रकार की किसी अन्य संस्था का कर्मचारी होना चाहिये, उसे पाठ्यक्रम की पृष्ठभूमि की जानकारी होनी चाहिये तथा उसने कक्षा आठ तक शिक्षा प्राप्त की होनी चाहिये। पाठ्यक्रम में साधारण और तकनीको दोनों प्रकार की शिक्षा सम्मिलित है। नियमित उपस्थिति अनिवार्य है जब तक कि छूट प्राप्त न की जाए। पढ़ाई के लिए कोई शुल्क नहीं लिया जाता।

(ग) 1) एक बड़े बहुमुखी ओद्योगिक केन्द्र का अस्तित्व।

२) योग्य एवं अनुभव प्राप्त अध्यापकों की उपलब्धता, और

3) ऐसी स्वयं सेवी संस्था का अस्तित्व जिसे प्रौढ़ शिक्षा का अनुभव हो और जो सहयोग देने को राजी हो।

(घ) बम्बई नगर सामाजिक शिक्षण समिति। इस समिति ने जो सहायता दी उसमें पुस्तकालय की सुविधा, धन्धे सम्बन्धी मार्ग दर्शन, कुछ साजो सामान, कार्यकर्त्ता तथा कामगारों मालिकों, और कामगार संगठनों के नेताओं से सम्पर्क आदि सम्मिलित है।

(ङ) और (च). सुझावों में आठ अतिरिक्त केन्द्रों के लिए कोष की व्यवस्था है।

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय तथा उच्च न्यायालयों में भाषा

3582 श्री ओंकार प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 8 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2262 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के अतिरिक्त उन उच्च न्यायालयों के नाम क्या-क्या हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में संविधान की धारा 348 और राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा ७ के अन्तर्गत सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों की कार्यवाहियों में प्रयोग की जाने वाली भाषा के बारे में भारत सरकार की नीति लागू होती है तथा उन न्यायालयों के नाम क्या क्या हैं जिनमें यह नीति लागू हो रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार सर्वोच्च न्यायालय वकील संघ के इस आशय के कथन से सहमत हो गई है कि अंग्रेजी का सम्पर्क भाषा के रूप में प्रयोग होता रहना चाहिये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब से ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) न्यायालयों में कार्रवाई के लिए भाषा के प्रयोग के संबंध के सभी उच्च न्यायालय और उच्चतम न्यायालय पर संविधान का अनुच्छेद 348 लागू होता है। राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 7 अभी तक लागू नहीं की गई है।

(ख) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348 और राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 की धारा 7 में विहित नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

उत्तर प्रदेश की जेल पुस्तक में उपबन्ध

3583. श्री ओंकार प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अभी भी उत्तर प्रदेश की जेल पुस्तक की धारा 566, पृष्ठ संख्या 145 में यह उपबन्ध है कि जेल की रसोइयों में केवल ब्राह्मण या उच्च जाति के हिन्दू ही कार्य कर सकते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह धारा धर्म निरपेक्षता को ध्यान में रखते हुए रखी गई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कैसे और यदि नहीं, तो उक्त धारा तथा अन्य धाराओं को जो विभेद पर आधारित हैं, हटाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । (ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Nationalisation of Bus Routes in South Kanara District (Mysore)

3584. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry or the Planning Commission have approved of the Nationalisation of bus routes in the South Kanara District Mysore :

(b) if not, how the Mysore Government have made the financial provision for the same and what is the financial provision ;

(c) the estimated value of the 172 private buses likely to be disengaged consequent to the proposed nationalisation ; and

(d) how is the public served by the nationalisation, when only 91 vehicles are to ply in replacement of 172 private buses, fares raised from 25 per cent to 50 percent, single journeys are broken up into two and a large part of the staff previously engaged is thrown out of employment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) Approval of the Central Government is not necessary for nationalisation of road transport services within a State.

(b) to (d) The required information is being collected from the Government of Mysore and will be laid on the table of the Sabha when received.

Medium of Instruction for Social Studies in Central School

3585. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the controversy over the issue of medium of instruction for Social Studies in the Central Schools has since been settled ; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). There is no change in the decision to teach social studies through the medium of Hindi in the Kendriya Vidyalayas from classes III to XI progressively.

Text Book Scheme as Consultancy Service

3586. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nagchaudhury Committee recently suggested that more efforts should be made to make the text book scheme a consultancy service; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement with the main recommendations of the Reviewing Committee regarding consultancy services is attached.

STATEMENT

The Reviewing Committee recommended that the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

(i) should establish an Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of N.C.E.R.T. and include among its members, Heads of organisations in the States who are in charge of text book production. Printers and publishers should also be included on this Committee. The functions of the Committee would be to advise the Government of India and State Governments on the improvement of textbooks from the stand point of promoting national integration, subject-matter content, pedagogical presentation and, production ; distribution, pricing and sale of textbooks ; and strengthening the co-operation and collaboration between Centre States and other agencies engaged in book production ;

(ii) should emphasize the preparation of textbook materials rather than textbooks themselves ;

(iii) should evolve norms, criteria, general principles for textbook production ;

(iv) on request from a State Government, the Council should review textbooks that are being prepared and offer expert advice on them ;

(v) a regular programme should be evolved under which the Council's expert staff should periodically review textbooks recommended for use in schools of all States and Union Territory.

Bigamy by Government Employees

3587. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated rules governing the conduct of the employees with a view to discouraging bigamy among the Government employees ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A copy of the relevant rules is attached.

STATEMENT

RULE 21 OF THE CENTRAL CIVIL SERVICES (CONDUCT) RULES 1964

(1) No Government servant shall enter into, or contract, a marriage with a person having a spouse living ; and

(2) No Government servant, having a spouse living, shall enter into, or contact, a marriage with any person :

Provided that the Central Government may permit a Government servant to enter into, or contract, any such marriage as is referred to in clause (1) or clause (2), if it is satisfied that—

(a) such marriage is permissible under the personal law applicable to such Government servant and the other party to the marriage ; and

(b) there are other grounds for so doing.

Round Table Conference on Kashmir

3588. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a suggestion had been made at the Kashmir State Peoples Convention that Government should convene a Round Table Conference to solve the Kashmir problem ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Some speakers at the convention suggested the holding of a Round Table Conference.

(b) Government are not considering any such proposal.

Sinking of Freighter 'Mahe'

3589. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Kuwait registered freighter 'Mahe' sank off Trivandrum on the 10th October, 1968 ;

(b) whether any inquiry has been held into the incident ; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A preliminary inquiry into the casualty was conducted under Section 359 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. The Inquiry Officer was handicapped in the inquiry as the ship's documents were lost with the ship and the evidence given by the Master and crew was not helpful. The inquiry, therefore, did not lead to any definite conclusion as to the cause leading to the sinking of the vessel.

National Advisory Board of Education

3590. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Advisory Board on Education at its meeting held on 11th and 12th October, 1968 recommended higher allocation of funds to the States for education ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Advisory Board of Education requested both the State and Central Governments to allocate more funds to education. It estimated that the total public-sector investment needed would be Rs. 1500 crores, Rs. 900 crores in the State sector and Rs. 600 crores in the Central sector.

(b) As against the expectation of Rs. 900 crores in the State sector, the allocations made at present come only to Rs. 700 crores and are likely to go down to Rs. 500 crores when the plans will be revised. It thus appears that the State Governments have not accorded adequate priority to education.

The Central Plan has not yet been discussed. But in view of the resources position, this will also have to be reduced.

लद्दाख में प्राचीन स्मारकों का सर्वेक्षण

3591. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार के पुरातत्व विभाग ने जम्मू तथा काश्मीर के लद्दाख क्षेत्र में 200 बी० सी० में बनाये गये ऐतिहासिक महत्व के दुर्गों, गढ़ियों, स्तूपों तथा प्राचीन स्मारकों का सर्वेक्षण किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे स्मारकों की संख्या क्या है; और

(ग) उनके संरक्षण के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). इस क्षेत्र में 200 वर्ष ईसा पूर्व या इससे पहले का कोई भी ऐसा स्मारक अभी तक नहीं पाया गया है। तथापि दस मध्य-कालीन स्मारक पाये गए हैं, जिन में से पांच का सर्वेक्षण किया जा चुका है, और शेष पांच का सर्वेक्षण यथासम्भव किया जायेगा।

Tourist and Transit Visas between India and Argentina

3592. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has recently been signed between the Governments of India and Argentina under which Tourist and Transit Visas will be granted free of consular charges on reciprocal basis ; and

(b) if so, the benefit likely to accrue to India as a result of this agreement as compared to the loss which will be incurred by issuing free Visas thereunder ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The approximate loss of revenue on account of the abolition of visa fee is likely to be only Rs. 2,500/- a year. The gesture will generate better friendly relations between the two countries, and is aimed at promoting tourist traffic from Argentina to India with consequent increase in foreign exchange earnings.

Haldia Port Project

3593. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in the construction of the Haldia Port Project since it began two years ago ;

(b) when it is likely to be completed and begin functioning as a full-fledged port ;

(c) the details of the various cargo which this Port will be able to handle annually :

(d) the total approximate amount which

will have to be spent on its development ; and

(e) the manner and period in which the total cost will be realised after the Port operations begin ;

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The oil jetty has been completed and commissioned since the 11th August, 1968. The construction of the Dock System consisting of six berths and ancillary facilities is in progress. An order has been placed on the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur for the supply of an ore loading plant and a coal loading plant for installation at the ore berth and coal berth respectively. An order has been placed with the Railways for the supply of twelve locomotives.

(b) The Dock System is expected to be completed and commissioned early in 1971.

(c) Haldia will cater mainly to traffic in bulk commodities such as coal, ore, foodgrains, fertilisers and P.O.L. In addition, small quantities of general cargo are also expected to be handled. Haldia will be in a position ro handle about 14 million tonnes per annum if the handling of foodgrains and fertilisers is mechanised.

(d) The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 52.7 crores including an expandliture of about Rs. 7 crores in foreign currency.

(e) The project is being financed by loans given by the Government of India. carrying an interest of 5½ per cent per annum and repayable in annual instalments over a period of 25 years. With the repayment of the loans by the Calcutta Port Commissioners, the cost of the Project will be realised.

Non-acceptance of Indian Currency during Flights by Air India for Items of Sale

3594. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air India does not accept the Indian currency for the sale of items like cigarettes and beverages on board their planes during flights not only in international air space but also during flights in Indian air space between Indian airports : and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act export and import of Indian currency are not allowed, and international passengers are not expected to be in possession of Indian curreney on board Air-India aircraft. Air-India therefore, does not accept Indian currency on board their aircraft.

Prices of Food Stuffs at Restaurants

3595. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the prices of liquor and food stuffs served in restaurants in major cities of India ;

(b) whether the ruling prices are considered high and a deterrent for the promotion of tourism ; and

(c) whether Government are aware that a bar "Isaia's" in Calcutta charge Rs. 9.50 for a bottle of beer which is nearly double the price of beer charged in any top class hotel and bar in India ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Government had set up a Committee in October, 1964 to examine in general the question of prices in restaurants and to suggest measures to reduce them wherever feasible. In view of various complex and variable factors involved, the Committee was not able to make any practical recommendations, and it was felt that while Government should concentrate on holding the price line on the basic items, the Restaurant prices could be left to be determined by forces of competition.

(b) Although the prices charged in some restaurants may be considered on the high side, they mostly reflect the general trend of rising prices and are not so exorbitant as to constitute a deterrent to the promotion of tourism.

(c) Government have no information.

Road Transport Industry

3596. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the two main handicaps under which the road transport industry operates are the denial of adequate funds for road maintenance and construction and the cumulative consequence of the mounting tax burden on the initial and operating cost of vehicles ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove these handicaps and to put road transport industry on sound footing ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) The Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee has come to the conclusion that taxes on motor vehicles have increased at a rate faster than all other taxes. The Committee has also come to the conclusion that the tax element in the cost of operation has become a definite disincentive to the healthy development of road transport. In its final report, the Keskar Committee has further observed, that, in the budgets of the Centre and the States, maintenance and development of roads should be given a very high priority that all the funds necessary for this purpose should be provided, irrespective of the revenues accruing from taxes affecting motor vehicles, and that it is, therefore, essential and desirable to step up considerably the level of expenditure on roads.

(b) The above conclusions were discussed at the meetings of the Transport Development Council held in June, 1968. The Union Minister of Transport and Shipping has, thereafter, addressed a demi-official letter to the Chief Ministers/Governors of States etc. seeking their cooperation and personal initiative, so that the conclusions of the council, including that there should be no further upward danges in the existing level of taxation on motor vehicles and there should be a higher allocation for the development and maintenance of roads in the Fourth Plan period, are implemented fully and expeditiously. The possibility of augmenting the Central Road Fund is also under consideration.

Development of Ranakpur Temple Rajasthan for Tourists

3597. SHRI S K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered a proposal to bring the famous 'Ranakpur' temple in Rajasthan on the international tourist map ; and

(b) whether Government propose to build a decent 'Tourist Lodge' and small airstrip to encourage tourism at Ranakpur ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR, KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir, there is no such proposal at present.

Second Bridge over the Hooghly in Calcutta

3598. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of a generous sanction by the Central Government for the construction of the second bridge over the Hooghly in Calcutta, work has not commenced due to the dispute between the Railway and port authorities ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to intervene in the matter and create conditions for early commencement of the construction work ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). The proposed new bridge over the river Hooghly would fall on a local road. The Hooghly River Bridges Act, 1968, enacted recently as a President's Act, empowers the State Government to appoint a suitable agency for the construction of the bridge and to go ahead with the project. It is understood that there is no direct dispute between the railway and the port authorities in the matter and it is now for the Government of West Bengal to take a decision.

Sufferings of Harijans

3599. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Harijans tortured or killed or injured by caste Hindus from the 24th February, 1968 till 2nd October, 1968 (Gandhi Jyanti Day) State-wise with the names of towns ;

(b) whether any action has been taken against the alleged offenders, and if so, when, and the nature of action taken in each case ; and

(c) the practical steps taken by Government to protect the poor Harijans from the wrath of the caste Hindus ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) A conference of Chief Ministers was held in New Delhi on 19th May. 1968, to discuss among others the conditions of Harijans. The Home Minister stressed that Administration should put its entire weight on the side of the weaker sections of society so that their conditions improves. It was agreed that in order to instill confidence among the Scheduled Castes it was important that incidents involving caste Hindus and Scheduled Castes should be investigated with more than ordinary care and promptness and all possible efforts should be made to ensure that the offenders are brought before the courts of law in the shortest possible time. If necessary, special investigation teams should be set up so that the prosecution does not suffer on account of inadequate investigation.

STATEMENT

According to the information received from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, no such cases have been ture place from 24th February, 1968, to 2nd October, 1968 in Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Mysore, Nagaland, Haryana, Punjab, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Manipur, NEFA, Pondicherry and Tripura. In Gujarat two Harijans were killed and in two cases Harijans were injured. In the murder cases, 6 persons were arrested and have been charge-sheeted. The cases are pending trial. In thd cases involving injury 40 persons have been arrested.

2. In Delhi 3 Harijans were injured. A case was registered against 5 persons, who were arrested. Charge-sheet in the case has been submitted and the trial is now pending.

3. Information in respect of the remaining States is being collected.

Expenditure on Basic Education

3600. SHRI LOBO PRABHU ; Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of extra expenditure being incurred on the Basic Education in comparison to ordinary education ;

(b) the justification for such expenditure since the steering committee of Planning Commission has found "that the large majority of these schools are not very different from ordinary schools" ;

(c) whether there are any complaints of the resistance of parents to send children to basic schools ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to investigate if this is not due to the comparative inefficiency of the technique of basic teaching ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No extra expenditure is being incurred. In fact the latest available statistics indicate that the direct expenditure per pupil in the Basic (Junior and Senior) Schools is less than that in the non-basic (Primary and Middle) Schools.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such complaint has been received in the recent past.

(d) Does not arise.

Public Sector Appointments

3601. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names, emoluments and qualifications of private individuals appointed as Chairman of the Public Sector Enterprises under his Ministry during the last two years ;

(b) the rules for such appointments ; and

(c) whether these appointments are subject to sanction of the Cabinet or any other authority ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-2576/68].

Allocation for Education during Fourth Plan

3602. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fourth Plan allocation for education has been reduced from Rs. 1500 crores to Rs. 900 crores ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what are the schemes to be given up as a result of this cut in allocation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Fourth Plan for Education is yet to be finalised ;

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Cochin Port

3603. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide dry-docking, watering or bunkering arrangements at the Cochin Port for passing steamers ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to provide facilities for dry-docking, watering or bunkering separately for passing steamers.

However, in the Fourth Plan proposals of Cochin Port, provision has been made for the construction of a dry dock which will cater to the requirements of the port's floating craft as well as passing steamers.

As regards bunkering arrangements exist inside the harbour which are made use of both by vessels handling cargo at Cochin Port and also by passing steamers. The Oil Companies have their storage tanks in the island and the port has provided pipelines to all the wharves for this purpose. Ships in stream are supplied bunkers in barges by the oil companies. It is understood that the Indian Oil Corporation would be able to supply oil to passing ships outside the harbour in their barges subject to weather conditions.

As regards water, the port has shore hydrants in the wharves from which water is supplied to ships handling cargo at the wharves. Ships in steream are supplied water in barges by the port.

Minorities' Conference in Lucknow

3604. SHRI HIMATSINGHA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI R K. SINHA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 2-day session of the U. P. Convebtion of Minorities held under the auspices of the Muslim Majlis in Lucknow in the second week of October this year ;

(b) if so, what were the main observations and suggestions mooted at the said convention for the protection and uplift of the minorities ; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to allay the baseless fears and apprehensions of the minorities and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes,

(b) According to information furnished by the State Government the Convention decided to set up a "Federation of backward-classes, Scheduled Castes and other minorities", which will take necessary steps for forging unity amongst them and safeguarding their social, economic and political rights'

(c) Government are taking all possible steps to improve the conditions of backward-classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. National-Integration Council has been revived to check divisive tendencies.

"Restrictions on Foreign Nationals Visiting Darjeeling"

3605. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have lately withdrawn some of the travel restrictions on foreign nationals intending to visit Darjeeling ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) other steps taken by Government to boost tourism and to encourage foreign tourists to undertake tours to other tourist spots in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). There has been no change lately in the travel restrictions on foreign travellers intending to visit Derjeeling. Under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1968, foreigners desiring to visit Darjeeling are required to obtain special permits. In 1965, all Indian embassies were authorised to issue endorsement on the visa valid for one week's stay in Darjeeling. On arrival in India also, necessary permit can be obtained from the Foreigners' Registration Office.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT TO ENCOURAGE FOREIGN TOURISTS TO VISIT INDIA

(i) Improving existing facilities available at various torious tourist centres already visited by tourists ;

(ii) Developing new areas on an integrated basis e g. Kovalam, Gulmarg and Goa, with the object of attracting destination traffic ;

(iii) Providing better facilities at airports ;

(iv) Arranging more satisfactory and more adequate transport facilities for overland joureys in the country ;

(v) Provding more hotel-beds through India Tourism Development Corporation and by giving incentives in the private sector :

(vi) Developing wild-life and shikar tourism ;

(vii) Giving assistance to voluntary organisations, institutions and the private sector through grants and loans for improving and augmenting tourist facilities thereby encouraging investment in travel industry for building up the tourist infrastructure ;

(viii) Developing a train in programme for building up a cadre of trained and qualified personnel for manning tourist services ;

(ix) Opening more promotional units abroad as well as intensifying publicity campaign in the existing units ;

(x) abolition of the visa fees on reciprocal basis with 14 countries ; and

(xi) extension of the period of validity of the Temporary Landing Permit upto 7 days as against 72 hours previously.

Compliance of Formalities for Arrest of Hippies

3606. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign missions have told the authorities in India that they need not comply with the formalities of informing the respective mis-

sions in case in hippie is arrested or convicted ;

(b) if so, in what circumstances the number of hippies in India particularly in the capital has alarmingly increased ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the crimes committed by the hippies have increased to such an extent that the Magistrates in the Capital are bewildered over the sinister invasion ; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to tackle the situation effectively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Presumably the question refers to vagrant foreign nationals who do not conform to the normally accepted standards of dress etc. The answer is in the negative.

(b) to (d). There have been no reports to suggest that the number of hippies in India, or particularly in the Capital has increased alarmingly ; nor is there any information that offences committed by them have increased to such an extent as to create problems for the magistracy. However, suitable measures are taken to minimise mission of offences by such foreigners.

Conversion of Mosque into Temple

3607. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to news item published in one Marathi daily on the 19th September, 1968, that recently some people made an attempt to convert a mosque in Durgadi Kila in Halyan District Maharashtra, into a temple by establishing a Durga image there ;

(b) whether he is aware of a communication sent by a Member of Parliament to the President of India and the Chief Minister, Maharashtra, in this regard ;

(c) whether Government have investigated into the whole incident ; and

(d) if so, the result thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The President has not received any such communication. We are ascertaining whether Chief Minister, Maharashtra has.

(c) and (d). The matter is being inquired into by the State Government.

Report on Clashes in Calcutta

3608. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that "Jugantar" a Bengali daily published from Calcutta, in its issue dated the 10th August, 1968, published a gist of the report of the Roy Chowdhuri Commission set up recently by the West Bengal Government to investigate into the causes of frequent clashes between transport employees and the police ;

(b) whether he is aware that according to the gist of the said report published by 'Jugantar', the Commission has held policemen responsible for these frequent clashes ;

(c) whether the full text of the said report has not been published so far for public information ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Accordingg to information fournished by the State Government, the "Jugantar" published in its issue of August 10, 1968 an article purporting to be a gist of the report of Shri Roy Chaudhury. The newspaper version of the report blames the police for the clashes.

(c) and (d). The State Government have not published the report as Shri Ray Chaudhury held only an executive inquiry and not an inquiry under the Commission of Enquiries Act. It is not in public interest to publish the report.

Lathi Charge in 24 Parganas

3609. SHAI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on 10th

September, 1968, Police resorted to Lathi Charge upon the public inside the compound of the Alipore collectorate under the District of 24 Parganas, West Bengal ;

(b) whether as a result of this lathi charge a number of persons including one A D.M. and some Government employees received injuries ;

(c) if so, the circumstances which compelled the police to resort to lathi charge and who authorised the Police to resort to it ;

(d) whether Government consider the desirability of ordering a judicial enquiry into the whole incident ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (e). According to information received from the State Government a petty quarrel between the stall-keepers in the Alipore Collectorate compound on 10th September, 1968 developed into a melee in which some outsiders also got involved. To resolve the situation police had resort to lathi charge. Some persons threw brickbats at the Police one of which hit the Additional District Magistrate. The lathi-charge was ordered by the Sub-Inspector incharge of the police party. The incident has been inquired into by the Divisional Commissioner and no judicial enquiry is considered necessary.

Charges of Corruption Against I.A.S./ I.P.S. Officers Serving in West Bengal

3610. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Vigilance Commission has recently brougt to light charges of corruption, nepotism and favouritism against a large number of Government Officers including a number of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers.

(b) if so, the names of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers working in West Bengal against whom the Vigilance Commission have brought such charges ;

(c) what are the specific charges against each such officer ; and

(d) what action, if any, has been taken by the Government of India against each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The State Vigilance Commission has brought to light charges against some Government officers in West Bengal including a few I.A.S./I.P.S. officers.

(b) Shri G. Gomes, I.A.S.
Shri S. Sen Gupta, I.A.S.
Shri P. L. Dhar, I P.S. and
Shri S. K. Singh, I.P.S.

(c) The charges against these officers are :—

Shri G. Gomes. Disproportionate assets and irregular issue of bus permits ;

Shri S. Sen Gupta. irregular use of Test Relief Funds, and irregular use of funds raised for Ravindra Bhawan Samiti, Bankura ;

Shri P. L. Dhar. acquisition of property in irregular and dishonest manner ;

Shri S. K. Singh. unauthorised raising of funds for District Polce Welfare Fund, and irregular diversion of Funds of Co-operative Stores to District Police Welfare Fund.

(d) Disciplinary proceedings against these officers have been initiated by the Government of West Bengal. However, the inquiry against Shri P. L. Dhar, I.P.S., has been stayed under the orders of the High Court.

Nobel Prize Won by Dr. Khorana

3611. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SARI ABDUL GHANI DAR :
SHRI SARDHAKAR SUPARAR :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Hargovind Khorana one of the three 1968 Nobel prize winners for Medicine and Physiology, did not find a suitable job in India, nor did he get any research facilities in this country which compelled him to move to the U.S.A. and settle there ;

(b) if so, whether this lack of facilities in India was the cause of loss of Nobel Prize to this country in the past; and

(c) whether Government are now seized of the problem of the continued brain-drain from India and, if so, what effective measures are being taken to prevent it effectively ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). Dr. Hargobind Khorana was offered senior appointments on at least two occasions in the past but he did not accept the offers.

(c) Steps taken to facilitate return of scientific and technical personnel to India have already been given in reply to part (c) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 278 answered on 2nd August, 1968. Opportunities for greater employment of scientists, technologists and engineers can only come out of rapid economic growth.

बिहार के लिये सलाहकार समिति

6877. श्री वाल्मीकि चौधरी : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के लिये सलाहकार समिति की पटना में अक्तूबर 1968 के प्रथम सप्ताह में हुई बैठक में किन-किन विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया और उन पर क्या निर्णय किये गये; और

(ख) इन निर्णयों के बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) बिहार विधान पर सलाहकार समिति की पहली बैठक 10 अक्तूबर, 1968 को पटना में हुई। बैठक का कार्यवृत्त सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2577/68]

(ख) बैठक के कार्य-विवरण आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को भेज दिये गये हैं।

Teachers of Hindi in Schools in Madras

3613. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a scheme of introducing a large number of single teacher schools to teach Hindi in Madras State ; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that some political parties are opposed to the scheme being implemented and if so, further steps to be taken by Govenment in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI. SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, however, has proposed to open some additional single teacher Hindi Kendras for teaching Hindi those who are themselves desirous of learning the language. The request of the Sabha is under the consideration of the Government of India.

(b) There has been some report in the Press about the opposition from some political parties to the establishment of such Kendras. The opposition was due to the misunderstanding that the Government of India is starting its own Schools and not any Voluntary Organisation. The misunderstanding has since been cleared and there is no opposition to the running of the Kendras.

Development of Silver Oxide Zinc Cell System

3614. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Electro-chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi has successfully developed a silver Oxide Zinc Cell system ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Preliminary Technical Note on the process was circulated to industry in April, 1968. The National Research Development Corporation is negotiating with a

number of firms for the release of the process.

Renovation of Temples in Tamiland

3615. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought the aid of UNESCO for renovation of some important temples in Tamiland ;

(b) whether UNESCO has agreed to the request ; and

(c) if so, the nature of aid expected from UNESCO in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). UNESCO deputed one expert for about three weeks in 1966 to advise on the renovation of the Sri Ranganathaswami temple at Srirangam. During current years it is providing two experts (one for three months and the second for three weeks) and equipment worth $ 12,000 for the same purpose. It has also agreed to give $3,000 to finance a publication showing the work done at the temple, explaining its cultural interest and value.

During 1969, it is expected that UNESCO will provide the services of one expert for four months and equipment worth $ 12,000.

Missing Under Secretary of Delhi Administration

3616. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Under Secretary of the Delhi Administration has been missing since 15th October, 1968 ;

(b) if so, whether he has been traced ;

(c) the circumstances under which he has been missing ; and

(d) the details of the inquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

राज्यों को अधिक शक्तियां देना

3617. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान राज्यों को अधिक शक्तियां दी जाने के बारे में सन्त फतह सिंह के वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब में मास्टर तारा सिंह के दल के कुछ अकाली नेता एक स्वतन्त्र पंजाब राज्य की भी बात सोच रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार 28 और 29 सितम्बर, 1968 को बटाला में हुए अखिल भारतीय अकाली सम्मेलन में अकाली दल (संत गुट) ने एक संकल्प पारित किया था जिसमें राज्यों के लिए अधिक स्वायत्तता की मांग की गई। राज्य सरकार ने यह भी बताया है कि अकाली दल के भूतपूर्व मास्टर गुट ने सिख-होमलैण्ड की मांग की थी। तथापि 6 अक्तूबर, 1968 को दोनों गुटों के मिल जाने पर, सन्त अकाली दल के प्रधान सन्त फतह सिंह ने सार्वजनिक रूप से घोषणा की थी कि वे सिख-होमलैंड के पक्ष में नहीं है।

(ग) सरकार केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के बीच संबंधों के बारे में वर्तमान सांविधानिक उपबन्धों में कोई मूल परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक नहीं समझती है।

Robberies in Calcutta

3618. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of armed robberies

that took place in Calcutta after promulgation of the President's rule in West Bengal ;

(b) the total amout of money looted in these robberies ;

(c) the total number of people arrested so far in this connection ;

(d) the action taken against them ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to stop such armed robberies in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDUA CHARAN SHUKLA) : The information furnished by the Government of West Bengal is as under :

(a) 2,

(b) The loss is reported to be Rs. 5,11,278/-.

(c) 25.

(d) Both the cases are under investigation by the Detective Department of the Calcutta Police.

(e) Special emphasis has been laid by Police in Calcutta on the security of Banks and post offices and also in the transport of cash of different public and private undertakings. Road patrol has been intensified in affected areas. Preventive action is also being resorted to wherever necessary, in aocordance with the law.

Stolen Books Enquiry Committee

3619. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Stolen Books Enquiry Committee set up by the National Library Council in 1965-66 under the Chairmanship of the then Librarian of the National Library, Calcutta, has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the action taken thereon ;

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative when the report is likely to be submitted and the reasons for the delay ; and

(d) the total number of meetings of the Committee held so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) As no such Committee was set up, the question of its submitting a report does not arise.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Books Missing from National Library, Calcutta

3620. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to sate :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 2,00,000 books are missing from National Library, Calcutta since, 1961 ;

(b) if so, whether the Government have enquired into the matter ;

(c) what are the findings ; and

(d) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Law and Order in West Bengal

3621. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI K. HALDER :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the law and order situation in West Bengal has deteriorated to a great extent ;

(b) if so, the causes for the same ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make improvement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Bridges on River Mahanadi in Orissa

3622. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a preliminary survey had been conducted recently by the Government of India for the construction of Bridges on Mahanadi River at Dhalpur, Pulesar, Boudh and Kaikata in Phulbani and Dhenkanal Districts of Orissa ;

(b) if so, the approximate expenditure to be incurred thereon ; and

(c) when the work is likely to start ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The proposed bridges would fall on State roads. The State Government are, therefore, primarily concerned with the construction of these bridges. However, on a reference received from the Hon'ble Member, the State Government were requested to furnish some essential data to enable the Government of India to examine the matter. Full information is still awaited from the State authorities.

Greater Representation to Minority Community in Services

3623. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he has written to the Chief Ministers to make special efforts to give greater representation to the minority communities in the service to promote communal harmony ;

(b) whether such a step would not create more vested interests and lead to greater disharmony ; and

(c) whether such a step will not harm the prospects of meritorious candidates belonging to the majority communities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) The question of representation of the minority communities in the services was discussed in the Conference of Chief Ministers held on 19th May, 1968. There was general agreement that all possible efforts should be made to step up the recruitment of members of the minority communities in services, subject to the observance of the relevant constitutional provisions, and that it should be ensured that no prejudices worked against certain communities and that proper opportunities were provided to the members of the minority communities.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस को मुकदमे चलाने का अधिकार देना

3624. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री मुरासोली मारन :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सैन्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस को न केवल गिरफ्तारी करने अपितु मुकदमे चलाने का अधिकार भी देने के लिए सरकार का विचार कानून बनाने का है;

(ख) क्या इस मामले में राज्य सरकारों की सलाह ली गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सरकार के पास ऐसा प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

उत्तर प्रदेश हरिजन परिवहन समिति को बस का परमिट दिया जाना

3625. श्री लखन लाल कपूर : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अगस्त, 1968 में मेरठ डिवीजन के क्षेत्रीय परिवहन प्राधिकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश हरिजन परिवहन समिति की ओर से चौधरी लीला राम राजोरिया को एक बस चलाने का परमिट दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या क्षेत्रीय परिवहन प्राधिकार ने इस समित के पंजीकरण के बारे में पूछताछ की थी;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस अनियमितताओं के बारे में इस व्यक्ति के लिए विरुद्ध कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस समिति अथवा व्यक्ति को परमिट देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) अब इस मामले में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अनुसार, यू० पी० हरिजन परिवहन समिति की ओर से, अगस्त 1968 में चौधरी लाला राम रजोरिया को क्षेत्रीय परिवहन प्राधिकारी से बस का कोई परमिट नहीं दिया गया। श्री एस० गनपत हुसैन रजोरिया की अर्जी पर अपितु हरिजन परिवहन सहकारी समिति के नाम से, आपत्ति आमंत्रित करने के बाद, एक बस का परमिट जारी किया गया, तथापि कोई आपत्ति नहीं प्राप्त हुई।

(ख) राज्य सरकार के अनुसार, गवाही सुनने के समय क्षेत्रीय परिवहन प्राधिकारी ने कथित समिति के पंजीकरण के बारे में पूछताछ की और उन्हें सूचित किया गया कि वह एक पंजीकृत समिति थी।

(ग) से (ङ). राज्य सरकार को अभी तक कोई ऐसा ज्ञापन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, परन्तु क्षे० प० प्रा० को सूचित किया गया है (7-10-68 की एक अर्जी देखिये), कि सोसाइटी पंजीकृत नहीं थी। इस मामले में जांच की जा रही है।

Alleged Criminal Assault on A Girl in Jammu

3626. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) wheiher it is a fact that on the 21st October, 1968 in Jammu an I. P. S. officer and a Superintendent of police criminally assaulted a 25 year old unmarried girl ;

(b) whether the I. G. of that State has inquired into the case and has suspended those guilty officers ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) It is reported that on 18th October, 1968 two police officers had tried to molest a girl.

(b) The D. I. G. of Jammu and Kashmir Government had investigated the matter. Both the officers have been placed under suspension for the present.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Disciplinary proceedings against one officer have been initiated by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and against the other officer by the Central Government.

Urban Research Programme in India

3627. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Urban Research Programme in India was sponsored by the University of California in collaboration with the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi and SIET, Hyderabad ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Ford Foundation also provided some funds for this research ;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that as a result of this so called research, the detailed survey plans and maps of all important industrial towns, cantonments and aerodromes of Northern India were flown to America and other important valuable information was also collected and passed on by foreign experts working under this programme ; and

(d) the steps Government of India had taken and are taking to curb the objectionable activities under such research programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) An Urban Research Project was sponsored by the

Stanford Research Institute, Melno Park, Colifonnia USA, in collaboration with the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi and Small Scale Industry Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, prohibited or security maps and materials were either secured for the research project or taken out of India.

(d) Does not arise.

राज्यों के राज्यपालों को अधिक शक्तियां दिये जाने के पक्ष में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग

3629. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :
श्री वाल्मीकी चौधरी :
श्री सीताराम केसरी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त अध्ययन दल ने सिफारिश की है कि राज्यों के राज्यपालों को अधिक शक्तियां दी जायें ताकि वे राज्यों के प्रशासन में अधिक प्रभावी सहयोग दे सकें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) इस अध्ययन दल द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उन पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त अध्ययन दल की राज्य स्तरीय प्रशासन पर सिफारिशें उसके आयोग को प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन में निहित हैं जिसकी प्रतिलिपियां संसद पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई हैं। ये सिफारिशें आयोग को अपने निष्कर्षों पर पहुंचने में सहायता देने के इरादे से की गई हैं। आयोग ने सरकार को इस विषय पर अभी अपनी सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत करनी हैं। इस अवस्था में अध्ययन दल की सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा विचार करने का प्रश्न अभी नहीं उठता।

Manning of civil Administrative Posts in NEFA by Officers of Inferior Grade

3630. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Districts and Sub.Divisions of NEFA Area, the Civil Administrative posts, which are generally manned by Officers of I. A. S. ranks in other Districts of Assam, are manned by Officers of very much inferior grade and calibre of local origin ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such officers are not transferred from that area to areas outside NEFA in Assam ;

(c) if so, whether it is in consonance with the principle of efficient administration ; and

(d) if not, whether Government would also place NEFA on the same footing as other areas, so far as Civil Administration is concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir.

Senior posts in NEFA are at present manned by officers of the I. F. A. S. Cadre.

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir. This is because there is no combined Cadre of IAS/IFAS Officers with that of Assam. Now that there is a union territories cadre of the IAS, NEFA is on the same footing as the other union territories. In due course of time NEFA will be served by the IAS Cadre of Union Territories.

Sub-State in Assam

3631. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have agreed in principle to carve out a sub State in Assam to satisfy the agitators of certain Hill Areas of that state ;

(b) if so, the details and the basis thereof ;

(c) what will be the annual expenditure required to run the sub-State and whether the same will be met from the

resources thereof or any subsidy will have to be given from the Centre and, if so, what will be the amount of the subsidy; and

(d) whether Government contemplate creaction of any other sub-State in that State or in any other state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The scheme for the formation of an autonomous State within the State of Assam was announced in a press communique issued by the Government of India on the 11th September, 1968. A copy of the communique which gives the details of the scheme has already been laid on the table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 423 on the 29th November, 1968. In formulating the scheme, Government had been guided by the consideration that consistently with the need to provide adequate scope for the political aspirations of the hill people, and the well-being of the people inhabiting the other parts of the State of Assam, the overall unity of the State should be preserved.

(c) It is not possible at this stage to give the exact amount that they may be needed to run the autonomous State and the extent to which the expenditure could be met from its own resources.

(d) No, Sir.

Institute of Research in Himalayan Geology

3632. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up an Institute of Research in Himalayan Geology to unearth the hidden mineral wealth of the Himalayas;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) tne steps taken in the matter and when the proposal is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). An Institute of Research in Himalayan Geology has already been set up, with its temporary headquarters at the University of Delhi. The main object of the Institute is to promote studies on the geology of the Himalayas, their mineral and metal resources, river systems, glaciers etc., in cooperation with Indian Universities interested in this field.

The Institute has been registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act (Act XXI of 1860). The affairs of the Institute are managed by a Governing Body consisting of 16 members representing different universities and organisations interested in geology. Dr. D.N. Wadia, National Research Professor and Geological Adviser to the Government of India is the President of the Governing Body and Honorary Director of the Institute. The entire expenditure on the Institute will be met by the Central Government by way of grants-in-aid

Scheme of F I C. C. to Absorb Unemployed Engineers

3633. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI R R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI;
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has drawn up a scheme to provide employment to unemployed engineers;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) what has been the progress of absorption of engineers in the Public Sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has suggested to its members that eath industrial unit should take as many engineers as possible, on stipends, for in-plant training. The construction industry have also been advised to do the same in the case of civil engineers. The Committee of the Federation has expressed the opinion that it would be a good idea if for every crore rupees worth of turnover industry could absorb at least two engineers.

(e) It has not been yet been possible to obtain precise information regarding the additional employment opportunities created during the year in the Public Sector. In this connection attention is invited to the answer given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1720 on 22nd November, 1968.

Additional Cargo Berths at Paradip Port

3634. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Trustees of the Paradip Port has urged Government to undertake construction of two more cargo berths in addition to the one proposed in the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to this proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). The Board of Trustees of the Paradip Port, at their 10th Meeting held on 25-10-1968, resolved, *inter alia*, that the Government be requested to make provision in the Fourth Five Year Plan for two more cargo berths. The Fourth Five Year Plan Programmes for the development of the port are still under formation.

Dialogue with Sheikh Abdullah

3635. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, during his recent talks with Government, suggested to enter into a fresh dialogue with Sheikh Abdullah on Kashmir issue;

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to the suggestion made by Shri Narayan;

(c) if so, the steps contemplated by Government in the matter; and

(d) if reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan had expressed the opinion that Government should keep in contact with Sheikh Abdullah. The matter would need to be considered from all angles.

Fixation of Seniority of Government Employees

3636. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since 1960 a number of High Court and Supreme Court judgements have clearly indicated the arbitrary powers exercised by the State and Union Governments in the matter of fixation of seniority of Government employees;

(b) if so, the particulars of such cases; and

(c) the action taken so far by Government to rectify the procedure and rules governing the question of fixation of seniority of Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). For persons serving under a State, the State Government concerned is competent to frame rules regarding their seniority. As regards Central Civil employees except those in Services or posts for which separate rules have been framed by the administrative Ministries concerned, the general principles of seniority are contained in Ministry of Home Affairs O.M No. 9/11/55-RPS, dated the 22-12-1959, a copy of which is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT.2578/68]. There is no information that the principles contained in this Office Memorandum have been struck down by any High Court or the Supreme Court. Rules for Services/posts under a Ministry are framed by that Ministry. Information relating to Supreme Court and High Courts' judgements in the matter of fixation of seniority in a particular Service or post under the Central Government is being collected from the various Ministries and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

विरोधी दलों के नेताओं की गतिविधियों पर गुप्तचर पुलिस द्वारा निगरानी

3637. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :** क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विरोधी दलों के नेताओं की गतिविधियों पर गुप्त रूप से निगरानी रखने के लिए कानपुर, इटावा, इलाहाबाद और लखनऊ स्टेशनों पर गुप्तचर पुलिस नियुक्त कर रखी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने तथा उनके पदनाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) इसका क्या प्रयोजन है तथा इस निगरानी के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार इन स्थानों पर विरोधी दलों के नेताओं की गतिविविधियों पर निगरानी रखने के लिए विशेष रूप से कोई गुप्तचर पुलिस कर्मचारी नियुक्त नहीं किये गये हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Cadres of Officers in Union Territories

3638. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the cadres of senior and junior officer already formed or under contemplation for the Delhi and other Union Territories ;

(b) the details of these cadres giving strength of each cadre and the names of Union Terrtories for which they are formed; and

(c) the reasons why other Union Territories, if any, have been excluded and how officers serving there are to be transferred ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2579/68].

Inadequate Reading Material Newspaper on I, A. C. Planes

3639. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased state :

(a) woether it is a fact that the reading material and newspapers on Indian Airlines Planes are inadequate and passengers do not get even those in spite of repeated requests ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Vernacular newspapers are not provided to passengers who do not know English ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Depending on the seating capacity of the aircraft, at least 10 to 40 copies of different journals are carried by each aircraft in addition to newspapers which are taken at the rate of a copy per passenger. Certain regional language newspapers are also carried in certain sectors.

(c) Does not arise.

Tourist Development Council

3640. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Tourist Development Council was held recently in New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the resolutions passed by the Council is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2580/68].

Scientific Corporation Between C S.I R. and Yogoslav Federal Council

3641. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a two year programme of Scientific Co-operation bet-

ween the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Yugoslav Federal Council for the Co-ordination of Scientific Activities was signed in Belgrade on the 17th October, 1968 ; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the agreement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—2?8/68].

Defection by C.R.P. Constables in Kerala

3642. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a few constables of the Central Reserve Police defected while on duty in Kerala ;

(b) if so, whether they were apprehended ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that they had connections with certain decoit gangs in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir. One Head Constable and three Constables of the Central Reserve Police absconded from the C.R.P. Camp at Triveedrum on 9th October, 1968.

(b) Three of them were intercepted at Gwalior on the 14th October, 1968 and in the resultant encounter that took place between them and the Madhya Pradesh Police. two of them were killed and one arrested. The fourth absconder was later apprehended on the 24th October, 1968.

(c) Two members of the Family of one of the absconders, who is now in custody, are said to belong to a criminal gang of Bhind.

Rout of Indian Teams in Mexico Olympics

3643. SHRI VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have enquired into the causes of the rout of the Indian teams in the Mexico Olympic Games and, if so, what are the causes ; and

(b) the steps contemplated to improve the standard of Indian athletes participating in international sports and games ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). Government have asked the re-constituted All India Council of Sports to look into the causes of the poor performance of the Indian contingent in Mexico Olympics and to suggest measures for improvement. The Council is considering the matter at its meeting to be held on 5th December, 1968.

Return of Emigrant Scientists to India

3644. SHRI R K. AMIN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Hussain Zaheer, former Director General of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has said that the jealousy and overbearing attitude of a dozen senior scientists in authoritative positions was preventing outstanding emigrant scientists from returning to the country ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGNA SEN) : (a) and (b). The Government has seen a statement by Dr. S. Husain Zaheer published in the press. Government has taken various steps to reduce the brain drain from the country some of which are listed below :—

(1) Creation of the Scientists' Pool.

(2) Permitting creation of supernumerary positions for highly qualified scientific and technical personnel who can be offered jobs without going through lengthy procedures of recruitment.

(3) Many insfitutions are free to consider the candidature of a person

in absentia and to make some times offers on selective basis.

(4) Particulars of highly qualified personnel are published in the monthly Technical Manpower Bulletin which is distributed free to about 3000 organisations all over India.

Earthquakes in Bombay-Poona Region

3645. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay-Poona region suffers from frequent earthquakes ;

(b) if so, the causes thereof ; and

(c) the action Government of India propose to take to safeguard the region ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) After the major earthquake of 11th December, 1967, which shook a large area in south-west India, the Bombay-Poona region has been experiencing earthquakes now and then.

(b) These earthquakes, most of which are minor, are aftershocks of the main earthquake of 11th December, 1967, and are caused by crustal readjustment along subterranean faults in the Koyna region.

(c) The Government of India, in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, had set up Committee of Experts to investigate the Koyna earthquake and to suggest measures to safeguard life and property against damages due to earthquakes in the region. The report submitted by the Committee is being studied for implementation of its recommendations.

Development of Rural Roads

3646. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI J. B. S. BIST :
SKRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that not much progress has been made to develop rural roads during the last twenty years ;

(b) if so, what is the total road mileage which has been covered during this period or that which is proposed to be undertaken during the Fourth Plan period ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the existing rural roads are not getting proper repairs due to prucity of funds ; and

(d) whether any allocation has been made specially for the development of rural roads under the Fourth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (d). The State Governments are primarily concerned with the development and maintenance of Rural Roads. The table below indicates the progress on the construction of rural roads ("Other District Roads" and "Village Roads") during the three Plans :—

(in lakh Kms)

Year	O.D.R.	V.R	Total
1950-51	0.81	1.66	2.47
1955-56	0.87	2.42	3.29
1960-61	1.01	3.83	4.84
1965-66	1.22	5.59	6.81

This shows that the length of rural roads did increase three times during the three Plans.

The requirements of funds for rural roads, which are to be undertaken by the State Governments under their respective Fourth Five Year Plans, are currently being discussed with their representatives and a final view can be taken only after these discussions have been completed.

Lounge at Palam Airport

3647. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the International flights lounge at the Palam Air Port is grossly truncated on account of the construction work in progress there ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the small lounge temporarily provided for passengers of International flights has not attached facility of telephone, tea shop or even a toilet and if an intending passenger wants to avail of any of these facilities he has to go out and has to pay the pres-

cribed entry fee of rupee one every time he returns back ; and

(c) if so, the measures Government propose to take to remove these hardships ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). This difficulty has arisen because construction work is being undertaken without closing the building. Temporary toilet facilities and a water cooler are available and their locations are marked. The other facilities such as telephones and restaurant are also available. More telephones will be available by the end of December, 1968. For the present, *bonafide* passengers who hold air tickets are not required to pay the entry fee in order to return to the international lounge.

(c) The works in progress are expected to be completed by the end of January, 1969 and lounges with all essential facilities will be available thereafter.

Complaints re-food served by I A C.

3648. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received several complaints from the passengers who travel in the Indian Airlines Corporation Planes that they are getting hopeless food, especially vegetarian food ; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). There have been complaints regarding the quality and quantity of vegetarian meals. Continued efforts are being made to improve the quality of food as well as to provide new dishes to cater to different tastes. Officers-in-Charge of Catering Establishments have been trained in Catering Institutes. Cooks and other staff are also given adequate training.

Freight Rates increased by Indian Airlines Corporation

3649. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines has increased its freight rates ;

(b) if so, by how many per cent and since when ; and

(c) the reasons for the increase ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Consequenton the devaluat on of the Indian rupee, the rupee equivalent of the cost of aircraft and spares went up resulting in corresponding increase in the cost of operations in the Indian Airlines. To offset such an increase, the fare and freight rates in the Indian Airlines were increased by 15% in 1967 in all sectors, except those in the Assam area where the increase was restricted to 5%.

Appointment of Staff in Tripura

3650. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that persons from outside Tripura particularly from the neighbouring States have been employed in the Tripura Government offices in preference to the qualified local youngmen available in Tripura ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the general policy followed in the appointment of local and other persons in Government jobs in Tripura ; and

(d) the percentage of local people and outsiders employed in the Tripura Government offices and other State enterprises in Tripura ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). Other things being equal, local candidates are preferred for appointment to posts in the offices of the Government of Tripura. However, when suitable local candidates are not available, appointments to the posts are made from the candidates of the neighbouring States, particularly West Bengal, on the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission or with the approval of Departmental Promotion Committee. The interests of the local candidates have been safeguarded under the provisions of the Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Rules, 1959, according to which no post which carries a

scale of pay with a minimum not exceeding rupees three hundred can be filled up by a person who has not been continuously residing in Tripura for at least three years. The Administrator is, however, competent to relax these provisions under exceptional circumstances. Even in regard to the service cadres like Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service, Indian Forest Service, Central Health Service, there is room for local officers filling up foe promotion quota posts and competing thr direct recruitment quota posts.

The information relating to the percentage of locals and outsiders employed in various offices of Tripura Government is not readily available.

Use of Central Reserve Police in Najafgarh New Delhi Industrial Area Disputes

3651. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Reserve Police was used by Government during the token strike organised by the workers in the Najafgarh Industrial Area on the 6th September, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which the C. R. P. was used by the Delhi Administration ;

(c) whether Government have received any representation opposing the use of C. R. P. during industrial dis- putes ; and

(d) if so, the details of the representation and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Some units of the Central Reserve Police which had been placed under the Inspector General of Police, Delhi, were used by the Delhi Administration in dealing with the situation created by the striking workers in the Najafgarh Industrial area on the 6th September 1968

(c) and (d). A letter dated the 29th June, 1968, making allegations of interference by the Central Reserve Police in certain trade union disputes in Delhi, was received from one Shri Sadhu Singh, purporting to be the General Secretary of the so-called General Mazdoor Union (Regd.), Karampura, New Delhi, and, on investigation, those allegations were found to be baseless.

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में पाकिस्तान तथा शेख के समर्थकों के पास हथियार

3652. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जी० जी० स्वैल :
श्री चेंगल राया नायडू :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में पाकिस्तान तथा शेख के समर्थकों ने इस राज्य की अन्दरूनी शान्ति को भंग करने के लिए हथियारों तथा विस्फोटक पदार्थों के बड़े-बड़े ढेर इकट्ठे कर लिए हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हाल ही में पुलिस ने ऐसे लोगों के एक गिरोह को गिरफ्तार करने के पश्चात् भारी मात्रा में हथियार तथा विस्फोटक पदार्थ बरामद किये हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि उक्त हथियार तथा गोलाबारूद इकट्ठा करने के लिए उन्हें पाकिस्तान तथा भारत में पाकिस्तान के उच्चायुक्त से धन प्राप्त हुआ था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे तत्वों की गतिविधियों को रोकने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) जम्मू और कश्मीर सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि अभी हाल में कुछ व्यक्ति पकड़े

गये थे और कुछ विस्फोटक बरामद किये गये थे ।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(घ) राज्य सरकार इस मामले में सतर्क है ।

Air India Cargo Office in New York

3653. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India does not have a Cargo Office in New York City resulting in passengers having to go to the Air Port for booking Cargo ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove this inconvenience of time and extra expense to intending passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is no Cargo Office of Air-India in New York City, nor is there any such proposal as the present demand for cargo booking facilities does not justify opening of such an office which will be very expensive. The question of making some arrangement with an agent in the city for booking cargo is being examined by the Corporation.

रक्षित पदों को भरने के लिए विज्ञापन

3654. **श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा दिये गये विभिन्न पदों के लिए विज्ञापनों में यद्यपि यह उल्लेख दिया गया है कि पद अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के व्यक्तियों के लिए रक्षित हैं, तथापि उन्हें यह भी उल्लेख कर दिया जाता है कि यदि उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार न मिले तो अन्य उम्मीदवारों से यह पद भरे जायेंगे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जब उक्त जातियों के उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध हों, तो भी उन पदों पर सिफ़ारिशों वाले अन्य उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्त कर दिया जाता है;

(ग) 1966-67 से आज तक उक्त जातियों के लोगों के लिए सुरक्षित ऐसे पदों की, जिनके लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा विज्ञापन दिया गया, संख्या कितनी है, जिन्हें उन जातियों के व्यक्तियों द्वारा नहीं भरा गया था; और

(घ) क्या उक्त जातियों के लिए सुरक्षित पदों पर उन जातियों के व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् । यह प्रणाली आमतौर पर भर्ती में देरी और खर्च को हटाने के इरादे से अपनाई जा रही है ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) सूचना विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों से प्राप्त की जा रही है और यथासमय सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(घ) सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों को उनके लिए आरक्षित पदों में नियुक्त करती है यदि वे कम किये गये स्तरों पर पदों के लिए उपयुक्त पाये जाते हैं । यदि कम किये गये स्तरों पर भी उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार नहीं मिलते हैं तो पदों का आरक्षण रद्द कर दिया जाता है और सामान्य उम्मीदवारों को रिक्तियों में इस शर्त पर नियुक्त किया जाता है कि आरक्षण को बाद के दो आवर्तित वर्षों के लिऐ आगे ले जाया जाय ।

Recommendations of A. R. C. on Sending of Central Reserve Police to States

3655. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission, Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, stated at Madras on the 4th November, 1968 that the Commission was examining the question

of sending of the Central Reserve Police to States and would submit suitable recommendations on the Centre-State relations ;

(b) if so, whether such recommendations have since been submitted ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) According to information furnished by the Administration Reforms Commission, Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, M. P., Chairman, ARC was asked by newsmen at Madras on November 4, 1968, whether stationing of the Central Reserve Police in a State constituted any infringement of that State's right. Shri Hanumanthaiya replied that this kind of rift never arose before. However, he said that the ARC would further examine in its report on the relationship between the Centre and the States ;

(b) The Commission has not yet submitted its report on Centre-State relationship ;

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Land in Delhi to R.S.S. Sar Sangh Chalak

3656. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have knowledge about the demand for an inquiry made in the meeting of the Delhi Municipal Corporation on the 4th November, 1968 against the impropriety committed in allotting 14 400 square yards of land on a 99-year lease in the name of R. S. S. Sar Sangh Chalak, Shri M.S. Golwalkar ;

(b) if so, the full details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SAUKLA) : (a) and (b). No such demand for enquiry was made in the meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi on 4-11-1968 (the land in question was not allotted by the Municipal Corporation, Delhi nor does it belong to it). However, according to information supplied by Delhi Municipal Corporation land measuring 14,300 sq. yards at Mauza Jhandewalan is on lease with Shri M. S. Golwalkar, Sar Sangh Chalak of Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh. This land has been taken by Shri M. S. Golwalkar on lease from Badri Bhagat Jhandewalan Temple Society. The land was taken on 1st August. 1947.

Aid to States for Implementation of Kothari Commission Recommendations

3657. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have come across the statement published in the '*Indian Nation*' (Patna) dated the 23rd October, 1968 by Shri Binda Prasad Roy 'Birindra', General Secretary, All India Secondary School Teachers Federation that the Central Government have failed to decide their policy regarding quantum of aid to the States for the implementation of the recommendations of the Kothari Commission ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) whether Government have finalised their stand regarding the recommendations of the Kothari Commission and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). All Central assistance to the States is given either for plan programmes or for non-plan and committed expenditure. It has been decided that the proposals for improvement of salaries of teachers or any other public servant should not be regarded as a plan programme. The assistance for non-plan or committed expenditure is given on the recommendations of the Finance Commission. This takes into consideration all non-Plan or committed expenditure including that on account of any improvement in the salaries of teachers to which the State Governments might have given effect.

Survey of India

3659. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Directors and Deputy

Directors in the Survey of India and their distribution among Civilian and Army officers on the 1st April each year from 1962 to 1968 with reasons for imbalance, if any, between the two categories ; and

(b) the steps taken to review the recent promotions with a view to ensure adequate representation in senior ranks for civilian officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). A statement giving information in regard to the number of Directors and Deputy Directors in the Survey of India and their distribution between civilian and military officers on the 1st of April each year from 1962 to 1968 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2582/68].

2. The Recruitment Rules provide for equal representation for civilian and military officers in the Survey of India Class I Service as a whole. The Service comprises five grades *viz.* those of Deputy Superintending Surveyor, Superintending Surveyor, Deputy Director, Director and Surveyor General. There is no reservation prescribed for civilian or military officers separately in each grade of the Service. Promotions to the senior ranks of the Service are made purely on merit, on the basis of a common seniority list, and on the recommendations of a duly-constituted Departmental Promotion Committee Presided over by a member of the Union Public Service Commission. The fact that at a certain point of time officers belonging to one class happen to be more in number than those of another, in the grade either of Deputy Director or Director is a sheer accident. The question of reviewing the promotions made on the recommendations of the last Departmental Promotion Committee therefore does not arise.

Alleged Repression of Harijans in Andhra Pradesh

3660. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the '*Blitz*' weekly dated the 7th September, 1968 reported that Harijans of Vallabhi village (Khammam District in Andhra State) have fled from their village, fearing another outburst of violent repression by the upper caste landlords ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken for the safeguards of these Harijans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). According to information received from the State Government in village Vallabhi in Khammam district in Andhra Pradesh the relations between the Harijans and members of other castes became strained after the last general elections On 6th August 1968 some Harijans trespassed into the land belonging to the member of another caste, who along with his companions rushed to the spot and chased away the Harijans As a measure of retaliation, the Harijans pelted stones on the other party. It is reported that some members of the other castes raided the Harijan locality and damaged their houses and some other articles. On the same night a few Harijans entered the house of a member of the other caste and assulted him, as a result of which he died. The police registered a case under Section 448/147/324 IPC against the members of the other caste and a case under Section 448/324/302 IPC against the Harijans. For fear of retaliatory action by the other party some of the Harijans began to flee from the village. A police picket was posted in the village to give the Harijans a feeling of security. The village was also visited by the district authorities. Work for an approach road for the village was sanctioned to provide employment to the Harijans. Some amounts were sanctioned for the repair of the damaged houses. Subsequently, the State Minister for Revenue also visited the village and brought about reapproachment between the two parties.

केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के बीच सम्बन्ध

3661. श्री ओंकार नाथ भास्कर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के बीच सम्बन्धों के बारे में नये सिरे से विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो केरल के मुख्य मन्त्री श्री नम्बूदिरीपाद द्वारा दिये गये विभिन्न भाषणों के फलस्वरूप केरल में बढ़ रहे अस्थिरता के वातावरण को सुधारने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सरकार के विचार में केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के सम्बन्धों के बारे में सांविधानिक उपबन्धों में कोई मूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं हैं।

(ख) केरल के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा उठाये गये विभिन्न विषयों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपना दृष्टिकोण जब कभी आवश्यक हुआ है स्पष्ट कर दिया है।

केरल में हड़तालें

3662. श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केरल सरकार स्वयं हड़ताल करने का ढंग अपनाती है;

(ख) क्या उग्रवादी मार्क्सवादियों का दबाव ही उसका कारण है ;

(ग) क्या इसके फलस्वरूप केरल में शान्ति भंग होने का हमेशा खतरा बना रहता है ; और

(घ) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है कि लोग, कारखाने तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी वहाँ शांतिपूर्वक कार्य कर सकें ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि वह हड़ताल करने का ढंग नहीं अपनाती है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 8 नवम्बर, 1967 को सभी राज्य सरकारों को लिखा है जिसमें उनका ध्यान विभिन्न राज्यों में केन्द्रीय अभिकरणों तथा कार्यालयों के ठीक संचालन तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार की सम्पत्तियों, इसके अधिष्ठानों व संस्थानों की सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने के राज्य सरकारों के सांविधानिक दायित्वों की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है।

Sending of Central Reserve Police to Kerala

3663. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the Kerala Government to the effect that sending of the Central Reserve Police to Kerala during the Central Government employees' strike was improper and against the spirit of the federal principles of the Constitution ; and

(b) whether the correspondence between the Home Ministry and the Kerala Chief Minister on the subject will be placed on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA(: (a) The State Government objected to the decision of the Central Government to deploy the Central Reserve Police in Kerala without prior consultation with them on the ground that it was not likely to help the maintenance of smooth relations between the Centre and Kerala.

(b) No Sir.

मिजो लोगों/विद्रोही नागाओं का आत्म समर्पण

3664. श्री शारदानन्द : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जुलाई से अक्तूबर, 1968 के महीनों में भारतीय सुरक्षा सेवा तथा राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों के सामने अलग-अलग कितने विद्रोही मिजो लोगों और नागाओं ने आत्म समर्पण किया; और

(ख) सरकार ने इन विद्रोहियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख).

सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा/भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारियों का नामजद किया जाना

3665. **श्री शारदा नन्द :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 6 जून, 1967 से अब तक जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य की सिफारिश पर राष्ट्रपति ने उस राज्य के लिए भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा/भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के कितने अधिकारी नामजद किये ;

(ख नामजद किए गए व्यक्तियों की शिक्षा सम्बन्धी अर्हताएं क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बात की जांच करेगी कि नामजद किए गए इन व्यक्तियों में से कुछ व्यक्ति अपराधी थे और अन्य कुछ काश्मीर षड्यन्त्र काण्ड के अन्तर्गत गिरफ़तार किए गए थे ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन्हें नामजद किए जाने के क्या कारण थे तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जम्मू व काश्मीर राज्य के संवर्ग के लिए पदोन्नति कोटे पर 6 जून, 1967 से अब तक 26 राज्य सिविल सेवा अधिकारी तथा 13 राज्य पुलिस सेवा अधिकारी क्रमशः भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा तथा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा में नियुक्त किए गए हैं।

(ख) इन अधिकारियों की शैक्षिक योग्यताओं के बारे में एक विवरण सदन के सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2583/68].

(ग) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में नियुक्त एक अधिकारी कथित कश्मीर षड्यंत्र काण्ड में शामिल था। बाद में मामला वापिस ले लिया गया और अधिकारी को उसके विरुद्ध दोषों से मुक्त कर दिया गया।

(घ) वह भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में नियुक्ति का पात्र था और चयन समिति तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में नियुक्ति के लिए उपयुक्त पाया गया था।

मेक्सिको में ओलम्पिक खेल

3666. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री भद्राकर सूपकार :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ने मेक्सिको ओलम्पिक खेलों में भाग लेने के लिए कितने खिलाड़ी भेजे थे तथा उन पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय हुई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उप-समिति ने 32 खिलाड़ी भेजने की सिफारिश की थी ;

(ग) क्या उप-समिति ने जितने खिलाड़ी भेजने की सिफारिश की थी उससे अधिक खिलाड़ी भेजे गये थे ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि राजस्थान के श्री जी० सी० पालीवाल भारत और एशिया के श्रेष्ठ खिलाड़ी हैं जिन्हें भेजने की सिफारिश 15 संसद सदस्यों और अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद् के अध्यक्ष ने की थी तथा जो स्वयं अपने खर्चे से वहां जाना चाहते थे, वहां नहीं भेजा गया था ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(च) क्या यह सच है कि वहां ऐसे खिलाड़ी भेजे गये थे जिन्हें भारत में न तो मान्यता ही प्राप्त है और न जो श्रेष्ठ खिलाड़ी हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद) : (क) मेक्सिको में ओलम्पिक खेलों के लिए भेजे गए खिलाड़ियों की संख्या : 27

स्वीकृत विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि : 29,160.00 रु०

(ख) और (ग). अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद् की उप-समिति ने 25 खिलाड़ियों की सिफारिश की थी। भारतीय ओलम्पिक संस्था से तीव्र प्रतिरोध प्राप्त होने पर दो अतिरिक्त खिलाड़ियों की अनुमति दे दी गई थी।

(घ) और (ङ). सम्भवत: यह भारत के बास्केटबाल संघ के अवैतनिक सचिव श्री जे० सी० पालीवाल के विषय में है। यदि ऐसा है तो यह उल्लेखनीय है कि वह मेक्सिको में एक प्रतिनिधि के रूप में जाना चाहते थे। विदेशी मुद्रा की कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद् की उप-समिति ने प्रस्ताव का समर्थन नहीं किया और इसलिए सरकार द्वारा इसे स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका।

(च) जी नहीं।

Periodicals etc. Published by Chief Epigraphist of India, Mysore

3667. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any regular Periodicals or Bulletins or Reports are published from the Chief Epigraphist of India, Mysore ;

(b) if so, the details of the publications published since 1960-61 to date ;

(c) whether these Reports are circulated to the Members of Parliament or they are designed exclusively for certain offices or Departments ; and

(d) the total annual recurring expenditure of this department since 1960-61 to date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of publications brought out since 1960-61 upto date is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-2584/68].

(c) No, Sir. The Reports are published through the Manager of Publications, Government of India, Delhi, and are put on sale by him to the public.

(d) The year-wise-expenditure of the Chief Epigraphist's Office for the years 1960-61 to 1967-68, are given below :—

Year	Amount
	Rs.
1960-61	1,61,123
1961-62	1,69,914
1962-63	1,70,325
1963-64	1,69,574
1964-65	1,66,625
1965-66	1,97,283
1966-67	1,59,002
1967-68	1,48,876

Delhi Calcutta Night Air Service

3668. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a night service between Delhi and Calcutta ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). With effect from the 11th November, 1968, Indian Airlines have introduced the Night Airmail Service which provides air connection between Delhi and Calcutta *via* Nagpur. There is no proposal to operate a direct night air service between Delhi and Calcutta.

Air Field at Dimapur, Nagaland

3669. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new air field is going to be opened at Dimapur in Nagaland ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that as a consequence of serving this new air field by I.A.C. the daily service to Lilabari is going to be affected ; and

(d) if so, whether he is aware of the strong feelings of the public and the local administration on the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). There is already an air field at Dimapur controlled by the Indian Air-Force. There is no proposal to construct a new air field in this town.

(c) There is a proposal for the Indian Airlines to connect Dimapur by air. When this happens, it may be necessary, on account of shortage of aircraft, to reduce the frequency to Lilabari from seven a week as at present to six a week.

(d) Indian Airlines are fully aware of the needs of Lilabari and will make every effort, subject to availability of aircraft, not to disturb communication in that area.

New System of Examination in Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi

3670. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the system of examinations of various classes of the Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi has been changed from this year ;

(b) whether it is a fact that according to the new system examinations would be conducted four times during a year and the result would be prepared on the basis of average marks ;

(c) if so, the full details thereof ;

(d) whether it is a fact that students who pass the half-yearly and yearly examinations would not be declared successful if they could not pass in other two examinations ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Attention is invited to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 416 replied in the Lok Sabha on 9-8-1968.

(d) No, Sir. The promotion will depend on the percentage of marks obtained by the children in all the tests, sessional work and the attendence put in throughout the year.

(d) Does not arise.

Consultation between Centre and States

3672. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to take some organisational steps for regular consultation between the Centre and States in view of increasing dependence of the States on the Centre for discharging the various functions allocated to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Arrangements already exist for regular consultation between the Central Government and the State Governments on various matters of common interest.

N.C.E.R.T. Review Committee

3673. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to implement the programmes and recommendations of the National Council of Educational Research and Training Review Committee ; and

(b) in case of non-implementation of the Review Committee's recommendations, whether Government propose to take administrative action against the defaulters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Report of the Reviewing Committee is under consideration. Action will be taken to implement those recommendations that are finally accepted

(b) Does not arise.

Clash with Nagas

3674. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a heavy exchange of fire between Naga Underground militia and the Indian Security Forces in the Tungam Khunan area of Mao Sub-division on the morning of 20th October, 1968 ; and

(b) if so, the casualties suffered on both sides as also a brief outline of the incident ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). On the 20th October, 1968, at about 4.30 hours a column of Security Forces

while returning to Tunggam Khullen was fired upon by the Naga hostiles. The column returned the fire and the hostiles escaped. Two hostiles are reported to have been injured. There was no casuatly suffered by Security Forces. On search of the area one sten-magazine and ten rounds of 9 mm. were recovered.

Social Control on Press

3675. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to effect social control of the Press on the same lines as social control of banks; and

(b) if so, what are the principal reasons on account of which such a steps is proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Detonators Recovered in Imphal (Manipur)

3676. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) wnether it is a fact that 4000 detonators were recently discovered from a hide-out in Imphal, Manipur; and

(b) If so, whether it is a fact that this quantity of detonators was enough to blow off the city of Imphal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Recently, the police recovered over 4000 detonators near Imphal.

(b) No, Sir.

Foreign Incitement for Armed Action in Assam

3677. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gauhati has at present been flooded with posters which show foreign involvement and call for armed action of the Naxalbari type; and

(b) if so, whether Government have succeeded in tracing out the source of these posters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) According to information furnished by the State Government some handwritten posters in Assamese advocating armed revolution were found in Gauhati town and its suburbs in July 1968. Similar handwritten posters were also seen at Maligaon on October 31, 1968.

(b) State Government are making vigorous inquiries to locate the origin and authorship of these posters which are believed to be the work of extremist elements.

Expenditure on Border District of Ladakh

3678. SHRI HEM RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the administrative expenditure incurred during the years 1960 to 1968 on the Border District of Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir State and the amount and percentage of it that was borne by the Centre and the State Government separately; and

(b) the Plan expenditure incurred in that Border District during the same period and the share of the Central Government and the State Government therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2585/68].

Concessional Fare by Indian Airlines Corporation

3679. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHARMA:

SHRI BRIJRAJ SINGH KOTAH :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Study Team on the Indian Airlines has recommended concessional fares on several of its international routes ;

(b) whether the recommendation has been considered ; and

(c) if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The final report of the Study Team has not yet been submitted to the Corporation. The team has, however, submitted two interim reports recommending *Inter alia* promotional fares/rates on certain sectors. These are being examined by the Indian Airlines.

Demonstration by Employees of National Fitness Corps in New Delhi

3680. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the National Finance Corps held a demonstration outside their office in Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi on the 12th November, 1968 to press their demand for the decentralisation of the corps ;

(b) whether they have also submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister in this regard ; and

(c) if so the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. The demonstration was to press their demand against the decentralisation of the corps.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) A statement which explains the Government of India decision in the matter is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2586/68].

Activities of Mizo Rebels

3681. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mizo hostiles have been active in Tripura area adjoining Lushai in Mizoland and are attacking police stations and threatening the plains people to vacate their land ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Occasional activity including attacks on two police posts by Mizo rebel in the Jampui Hills area of Tripura adjoining the Mizo Hills district of Assam has come to notice. A warning was contained in some leaflets found in circulation threatening nou-tribals to vacate their lands.

(b) Necessary measures have been taken to curb such activities of Mizo rebels and other anti-social elements.

Defective Visions of DTU Drivers

3682. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey conducted recently under the auspices of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness of Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences revealed that out of the 1286 DTU Drivers examined, 672 had defective visions and that 85 per cent of them were suffering from trachoma ; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness have stated that the report of the survey is still being processed and is not yet ready. The Society

have further stated that a news-item in the Stateman, dated the 2nd November, 1968, regarding DTU drivers' eye examination conducted by the Society, was published without authorisation and did not contain correct figures. The Society will submit a copy of the report to the Delhi Transport Undertaking, when it is ready.

नौकरानी के रूप में भारतीय स्त्रियों को विदेशों में भेजना

3683. **श्री मीठा लाल मीना :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई के आस-पास कुछ ऐसे केन्द्र हैं जहां से भारतीय महिलाओं को नौकरानी के रूप में विदेश भेजा जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त व्यापार अब बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) . महाराष्ट्र सरकार से सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

भारत के गिरिजाघरों को विदेशी ईसाई धर्म प्रचार संस्था के नियन्त्रण तथा अधीनता से मुक्त किया जाना

3684. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय राष्ट्रवादी ईसाई संघ ने यह मांग की है कि भारतीय ईसाइयों के हित में भारत के गिरिजाघर विदेशी ईसाई धर्म प्रचार संस्थाओं की अधीनता तथा नियन्त्रण से मुक्त किये जाने चाहिएं ;

(ख) क्या इस संस्था ने यह मांग भी की है कि भारत को सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से विदेशी ईसाई मिशनों को देश से निकाला जाये ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). इस संबंध में समय-समय पर कुछ ज्ञापन उस संस्था से तथा उस संगठन से, जो अपने आपको 'इंडियन नेशनल चर्च' के नाम से पुकारती है और जिसके साथ वह संस्था सम्बद्ध है, प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

(ग) सरकार की नीति भारत में विदेशी धर्म प्रचारक संस्थाओं का उत्तरोत्तर भारतीय-करण करने की है । विदेशी धर्म प्रचारकों के किसी अवांछनीय गतिविधियों में भाग लेते हुए पाये जाने के अतिरिक्त सरकार का निष्कासन के आदेश जारी करने का न तो विचार है और न इसके लिए कोई कारण ही दिखाई देते हैं ।

Statehood for Manipur

3685. **SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :**
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased so state :

(a) whether the Central Ministers who visited Manipur on the 21st and 22nd October, 1968 reported to the Prime Minister of the great yearnings of the people of Manipur for State-hood and for upgradation of the status of the territory ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) whether the Prime Minister told a Manipur Congress Delegation not to take up the question of State-hood for Manipur; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Home Minister and the Education Minister visited Manipur on 21st and 22nd October, 1968. The Home Minister on his return to Delhi apprised the Prime Minister of the demand for statehood for Manipur

which was voiced during his visit to the Union territory.

(b) Government do not propose to make any change at present in the existing status of Manipur.

(c) The Prime Minister told the delegation that Government could not consider grant of full statehood to Manipur, but the development of the Union territory certainly deserved to ble looked into and given all consideration.

(d) As already stated in reply to unstarred question No. 6752 on 30th August, 1968, two demand for statehood for Manipur could be considered when the financial resources of the Union territory are sufficiently developed to meet their administrative expenditure. At present the Union territory is dependent on Central assistance to a large extent even to meet its non-plan revenue expenditure.

मध्य प्रदेश में डाकुओं की समस्या

3686. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में डाकुओं की समस्या ने अत्यधिक गम्भीर रूप धारण कर लिया है और इसे हल करना राज्य सरकार की शक्ति के बाहर है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गत एक वर्ष में कई व्यक्तियों का अपहरण किया गया तथा जान से मारा गया ; और

(ग) क्या ऐसी गम्भीर स्थिति में जिसमें उस राज्य के आम लोगों का जीवन सुरक्षित नहीं है, जनता की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सैंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस वहां पर तैनात की जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना मालूम की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

अनिवार्य निःशुल्क शिक्षा

3687. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश में 14 वर्ष से कम आयु वाले लड़के तथा लड़कियों को अनिवार्य निःशुल्क शिक्षा देने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों से भी विचार-विमर्श करेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना के बारे में अब तक कोई निर्णय किया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग). विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) निःशुल्क प्राथमिक शिक्षा (आयु-वर्ग 6-11) की सुविधाएं देश के कुछ ऐसे स्कूलों को छोड़ कर जो फीस लेते हैं तथा पश्चिम बंगाल के कुछ शहरी क्षेत्रों को छोड़ कर सभी राज्यों में पहले ही विद्यमान है । अधिकांश राज्यों ने 11-14 वर्ष आयु-वर्ग के बच्चों के लिए भी शिक्षा निःशुल्क कर दी है ।

अनिवार्य शिक्षा अधिनियमों को भी लगभग सभी राज्यों ने अनियमित कर दिया है । किन्तु विद्यमान सामाजिक और आर्थिक अवस्थाओं में, उन्हें लागू करना व्यवहारिक नहीं समझा गया है । इसके स्थान पर कक्षा में हाजिर रहने के लिए उपयुक्त प्रोत्साहन तथा अनुनयी उपायों द्वारा कक्षा में पूरी हाजरी बनाए रखने के प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं ।

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसन्धान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद्

3688. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने ली कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् द्वारा श्रेणी छः के लिए प्रकाशित 'जीव विज्ञान भाग-I' तथा 'भौतिकी भाग-I' दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् द्वारा भिन्न-भिन्न कीमतों पर बेची जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) कीमतों में इस अन्तर को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद) : (क) राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद व दिल्ली प्रशासन दोनों ने ही दोनों पुस्तकें छपवाई हैं। दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा छपवाई गई पुस्तकों का मूल्य परिषद द्वारा छपवाई गई पुस्तकों के मूल्य से अधिक है।

(ख) और (ग). राष्ट्रीय परिषद ने यह पुस्तकें दो आवर्त्तियों में निकालीं और इनका मूल्य अपने निश्चित नियमानुसार निर्धारित किया। इन आवर्त्तियों की पुस्तकें मुख्यतः दिल्ली व दिल्ली के बाहर केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों को मुहैया की जाती हैं। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने जिसने कि इन पुस्तकों को पाठयपुस्तकों के रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया है; अपनी आवृत्तियां छपवाई परन्तु भिन्न मूल्याधार पर।

मूल्यों के अन्तर के कारणों और इनमें समानता की आवश्यकता पर राष्ट्रीय परिषद दिल्ली प्रशासन के परामर्श से विचार कर रही है।

Service Rules for Employees of N.C.E.R.T.

3689. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given on Unstarred Question No 2414 on the 2nd August, 1968 and state :

(a) the time when the preparation of the service rules for employees of the National Council of Educational Research and Training will be completed ;

(b) the expenditure likely to be incurred on this work ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in the completion of the job ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Pension and Contributory Provident Fund Rules have already been finalised. Rules regarding other service conditions have been drafted and are under consideration.

(b) and (c). As the service rules have already been drafted departmentally in the National Council no additional expenditure is likely to be incurred.

Espionage Activities of Hippies

3690. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many Hippies, who are visiting India, have indulged in espionage activities ;

(b) whether any Hippie has been arrested under the charge of espionage ; and

(c) whether C.I.A. has anything to do with this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, other than those of Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Chandigarh, have reported that no espionage activities of Hippies have come to their notice. Replies are awaited from the above mentioned states and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

National Board of School Education

3691. SHRI N. K. SANGHI ;
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a proposal to establish a National Board of School Education ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the proposal ; and

(c) if so, what would be the composition of the Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). No proposal to establish a National Board of School Education is under consideration of Government.

Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all India and Central Services

3692. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rules for recruitment/appointment to various newly constituted All-India and Central Services have been framed in such a way that there is no provision of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the initial stage of recruitment ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether in some of the Services even though the Rules provided for partial recruitment at initial stage from the open market, there was no provision for applying the same principle for giving some representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has, in his 16th Report, mentioned that such non-reservation was one of the reasons for continuing under-reservation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(f) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). Rules for the various services which are framed after taking into account the requirements of the Service, prescribe the method of recruitment for the posts at the time of initial constitution of the Services and at the subsequent maintenance stages. At initial constitution of a Service, departmental candidates are considered for absorption, also because it is expedient to have persons with the necessary experience and background. To the extent vacancies at the time of initial constitution are not filled by departmental candidates, direct recuitment may be made, if so provided under the rules for the relevant Service. The orders regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would then apply to such direct recruitment.

As far as the All India Services are concerned, only the Indian Forest Service has been recently constituted. At the initial constitution stage, recruitment to the Service was confined to the officers of the various State Forest Services who fulfilled the criteria of eligibility which were based on length of gazetted service. Under the Regulations framed for initial recruitment, a special Selection Board was set up for adjudging the suitability of the eligible State Forest Service officers for appointment to the Indian Forest Service. Obiously, merit could be, and was prescribed as, the criterion for adjudging the suitability and it was felt that any reservation for members of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes would lead to anomalies and practical difficulties. In any event: the Special Selection Board considered the cases of officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes with sympathy and applied lower standards in assessing their merits.

(c) and (d). If, for any service, direct recruitment is made to a certain proportion of the vacancies at the time of initial constitution, the orders regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would apply to such direct recruitment, unless any such posts are specifically exempted from the purview of the reservation orders in accordance with the instructions in this regard. Information regarding the Services in respect of which the rules provide for partial direct recruitment at the time of initial constitution is, however, not readily available.

As far as the Indian Forest Service is concerned the Rules did not provide for partial recruitment from the open market at the initial constitution state. There is, of course, reservation for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for direct recruitment to the Indian Forest Service.

(e) The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had mentioned in his sixteenth Report that non-reservation for Schednled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the initial constitution of the new Services was one of the reasons for there being no appreciable increase in the representation of these communities in the services. However, inference drawn the by the Commissioner was not correct. The position normally is that at was the time of

[Shri K. S. Ramaswamy]

initial constitution of a Service, departmental candidates holding the posts or holding lines on the posts which are encadred in the new service are considered for absorption. The posts included in a Service at the time of its initial constitution cannot, therefore, be deemed vacant, to which reservation could be made.

(f) The question of amending the existing rules to provide for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the initial constitution of the Services when departmental candidates are considered, would not arise in view of the position stated in reply to part (e) above.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PULIC IMPORTANCE

Imposition of Import Deposit Scheme by Britain

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वाणिज्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :-

ब्रिटेन द्वारा आयात जमा योजना लागू किया जाना और इस पर भारत सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया ।

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, The Government of the United Kingdom announced on Friday the 22nd November, 1968, a series of measures designed to make an impact on imports into Britain with a view to improving their balance of payments prospects. The Import Deposit Scheme forms a part of the aforesaid measures. The main provision of this Scheme is that importers of goods accounting for about 40% of Britain's total imports would be required to deposit 50% of the value of the imported goods with the Government for a period of six months.* Broadly speaking, this Scheme covers manufactured goods including textiles, but excludes raw materials, food, feeding stuffs, oils and oil products. Tea, Jute yarn, fabrics, jute bags, coir yarn, mats and mattings are among the items excluded from the Scheme.

I fully appreciate the concern of the House on the possible effects of this scheme on our exports to the United Kingdom. The details of the Scheme have since been received and an assessment is being made of the impact which this Scheme would have on our exports so that appropriate steps could be taken to overcome the adverse effects. I may, however, inform the House that our High Commissioner in London has expressed the concern of the Government of India to the British Government and our interest in securing further exclusions from the operation of this Scheme.

I had an opportunity to discuss this matter with the Right Honourable Mr. Michael Stewant, the British Foreign Secretary, during the course of his recent visit to Delhi in connection with Indo-UK bilateral talks. I pointed out to him the need for taking further steps to secure that the trade interests of the developing countries are not adversely affected. On the question of cotton textiles, it was pointed out that since the volume of our exports is limited by voluntary restraint arrangements it would not, in my view, be right for the Import Deposit Scheme to be applied to this item. The British Foreign Secretary told me that this matter would be further considered by Her Majesty's Government in the light of our discussions. I also requested him to exempt handloom textiles and some other industrial raw materials and intermediates from the operation of the Scheme.

Our High Commissioner has been apprised of our discussions in New Delhi and instructed to continue his efforts. He will also be examining the steps necessary to be taken at the trade level to see that the promotional efforts to introduce our new industrial products into the United Kingdom are not jeopardised.

I can only assure the House that we will do our best to secure that our exports to the United Kingdom do not suffer a decline.

श्री शिव चंद्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दी में एक कहावत है, "रस्सी जल गई पर ऐंठन नहीं गई"। वही हालत अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवादी की है। अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद जल गया जल रहा है, लेकिन उसकी ऐंठन अभी नहीं गई है। हिन्दुस्तान को बदकिस्मती यह है कि वर्तमान हुक्मरानों की नितियों के कारण उस ऐंठन से समय-समय पर हिन्दुस्तान को तकलीफ होती है और नुकसान पहुंच जाता है। ब्रिटेन ने अपने यहाँ इम्पोर्ट डिपाजिट स्कीम लागू की है, जिस के मातहत ब्रिटेन के इम्पोर्ट करने वाले बाहर से जो कुछ मगायेंगे, वे उसकी पचास परसेंट रकम जमा करेंगे। इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे विकासशील देशों के एक्सपोर्ट को धका लगेगा।

हाल ही में यूरोप में एक गम्भीर मानिटरी क्राइसिस पैदा हुआ था। पहले ड्यूशमार्क के रीवैल्युएशन का प्रश्न था और उसी भगदड़ में फ्रैंक के डीवैल्युएशन की बात आई, लेकिन डीगाल ने फ्रैंक का डीवैल्युएशन रोक दिया। आज पश्चिमी यूरोपीय पूंजीवाद का गढ़, ब्रिटेन जिस का एक अंग है, ज्वालामुखी के कगार पर खड़ा है, उसमें एक भयंकर जलजला आने वाला है। इसलिए ब्रिटेन ने अपने बचाव के लिए यह रास्ता अख्त्यार किया है। ब्रिटेन की इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत कुछ टेक्स्टाइल गुड्स भी आते हैं। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि टेक्स्टाइल गुड्ज के सम्बन्ध में हिन्दुस्तान के ब्रिटेन के साथ लम्बे एग्रीमेंट्स हैं और क्या ब्रिटेन ने अपने इस कदम से उन एग्रीमेंटस को नहीं तोड़ा है? क्या गैट एग्रीमेंट में यह व्यवस्था नहीं है कि विकसित देश विकासशील देशों के एक्सपोर्ट को बचायेंगे और क्या ब्रिटेन ने अपने इम्पोर्ट ट्रेड पर यह रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगा कर गैट एग्रीमेंट के टर्म्स को नहीं तोड़ा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने श्री माइकल स्टुअर्ट का ध्यान इन बातों की ओर दिलाया है; यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जितनी अहम बातें हैं, उन सब की ओर मैंने उनका ध्यान दिलाया।

श्री शिव चंद्र झा : मैंने यह भी पूछा है कि इस बारे में उनकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या है।

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE (Betul) : As soon os this import deposit scheme was announced by the U.K. Government, the spokesman of the Commerce Ministry rushed to make a statement They do rush sometimes it where angels fear to tread. The first statement made was that in evolving this scheme, the U.K. Government was guilty of violating the GATT agreement. The second statement he made which has been reiterated now, is that we have been making representations to the U. K. Government. Our attitude of making representation is like the attitude of the favourite wife. When rich men in the olden days had more than one wife, the favourite wife got in return for preferential love certain favours from her husband. Now, despite the slightly optimistic picture which the Commerce Minister has sought to paint today, we fined from the press that M. Stewart has made the following statement :

> "There has been a difference over the question of how Britain's import deposit scheme should operate, the Indiad view being not exactly like ours."

This is diplomatic language; in simple language, it means "go to hell". Then he said :

> "75 per cent of Indian exports were exempted from the import deposit scheme. If Britain had exempted Indian textiles too, a wide range of items from the developed countries too would have had to be exempted. And, this would have made a large dent in the import deposit scheme."

He does not speak of the GATT agreement. Now I am asking a question and a specific question at that. Would the Minister be kind enough to say whether the Government stands by its position taken earlier that the import deposit scheme constitutes a violation of GATT and, if so, my second question is this. I know that in international

[Shri Narendra Kumar Salve]

trade one has to view things with a certain amount of pragmatism and realism. We cannot expect charity, favour and benevolence from other countries. Therefore, my question is, if it is a violation of the GATT agreement, what steps are you going to take to ensure that the British Government honours its commitment. My third question is, assuming that we fail in our representation etc., are we going to revoke the agreement we have entered into in August 1968 in terms of which we agreed voluntarily to curtail our export of white sheets and other sheetings which were finding a lucrative market in Britain as a result of which British goods were being hit. Then he said in a statement that this is being done at the request of the British Government. Now, are we going to retaliate in this manner ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : First of all, I am not aware to which statement the hon. Member is referring to when he says that we have said that this is a violation of the GATT agreement. So far as the question whether it is a violation of the GATT agreement or not is concerned, I would not like to go into it in the House just now. It is a matter which we wish to take up when the question arises, because we are hoping at this stage that it would be possible to find adjustments without recourse to GATT. Therefore, I would not like to commit government at this stage as to what our views are on this matter, so far as GATT is concerned.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : I would clearify the position. I had expected this answer and so I want to keep the records straight. I apprehended that this stand might be taken. As I have already submitted to you, sometimes these commentators and spokesmen rush when the angels fear to tread. I have with me a cutting of *Times of India* where it is stated :

> "commenting on the scheme at the concluding session of the Advisory Council on Trade in New Delhi today, the Commerce Secretary, Mr. K.B. Lall, expressed the hope that Britain would not take any action in violation of its commitments under GATT.
>
> Under the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, member-countries of the developed world are not to take such measures to overcome their internal difficulties as may hit the export trade of developing countries."

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I was present at the meeting of the Advisory Council on Trade and what the Commerce Secretary has stated was that there was a statement by the United Kingdom Government where they said that the internal measures that they may have to take to tide over their economic difficulties would, so far as possible not affect the trade interests of the developing countries. That is why I do not want to go into it in greater detail except to say that we are doing our best to persuade the British Government to operate this scheme in such a way that the export interests of the developing countries are not adversely affected.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : GATT is not a mere statement of ideas and pious hopes.

12.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Accounts of Cochin Port Trust

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : On behalf of Shri V. K. R. V. Rao. I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust for the year 1966-67 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT 2556/68.]

Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, Notifications under All India Services Act, and Report on the incidents at Indraprastha Bhavan

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 1968 published in

अन्तर्गत हिन्दी पढ़ने के लिए कार्यक्रम तैयार करने, (5) हिन्दी जानने वाले व्यक्तियों को हिन्दी में काम करने पर बाध्य करने और (6) हिन्दी को लागू करने की योजना तथा हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना को चलाने के लिए संयुक्त सचिव, उप सचिव तथा अवर सचिव के स्तर पर हिन्दी जानने वाले व्यक्ति नियुक्त करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) उक्त कार्यवाहियाँ किन-किन तिथियों पर की गई और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले है ?

विधि मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम) : (क) (i) विधि मन्त्रालय के कार्यकलाप के बारे में वार्षिक प्रशासनिक रिपोर्ट जो बजट मांगों पर चर्चा के समय में संसद सदस्यों में परिचालित की जाने के लिए तैयार की जाती है, अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों में ही प्रकाशित की जाती है। उच्चतम न्यायालय के रिपोर्ट-योग्य निर्णय अंतर्विष्ट करने वाली "उच्चतम न्यायालय निर्णय पत्रिका" नामक एक हिन्दी मासिक विधि रिपोर्ट अप्रैल, 1968 से इस मंत्रालय द्वारा हिन्दी में प्रकाशित की जा रही है। उच्च न्यायालयों के रिपोर्ट-योग्य निर्णय अंतर्विष्ट करने वाली "उच्च न्यायालय निर्णय पत्रिका" नामक इसी प्रकार की एक मासिक विधि रिपोर्ट जनवरी, 1969 से हिन्दी में प्रकाशित की जाने वाली है। इसके अतिरिक्त, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 344 के खण्ड (6) के अधीन राष्ट्रपति द्वारा तारीख 27 अप्रैल, 1960 को अपने आदेश में दिए गए निदेशों के अनुसरण में विधि मन्त्रालय के विधायी विभाग में गठित राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग द्वारा तैयार किए गए केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के हिन्दी अनुवाद, राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अधीन राष्ट्रपति के प्राधिकार के अधीन भारत सरकार के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं। केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के हिन्दी में ऐसे प्रामाणिक पाठों की प्रतियां प्रबन्धक, भारत सरकार प्रकाशन शाखा सिविल लाइन्स, दिल्ली-6 से खरीदी जा सकती हैं।

(ii) द्विभाषिक (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी) प्ररूप में सेवा-पुस्तिकाएं कलकत्ता स्थित केन्द्रीय प्ररूप भण्डार से प्राप्त करने के लिए कार्यवाही की गई है। ज्योंही वे प्राप्त हो जाएंगी, वर्ग कर्मचारिवृन्द की सेवा-पुस्तिकाएं हिन्दी में भी रखी जाएंगी।

(iii) इस मंत्रालय के हिन्दी अनुवाद कार्य के लिए यथायोग्य इंतजाम कर दिए गए हैं। पर्याप्त हिन्दी टाइप राइटर प्राप्त करने के लिए कार्यवाई भी कर दी गई है।

(iv) गृह मंत्रालय की हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण स्कीम के अधीन उपलभ्य सुविधाओं का इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा उपयोग उन अनुदेशों के अनुसार पूरी तरह किया जा रहा है जो उस मंत्रालय द्वारा दिए गए हैं।

(v) जहां तक हिन्दी जानने वाले व्यक्तियों द्वारा हिन्दी में कार्य करने का प्रश्न है, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि विधि मन्त्रालय के मुख्य कृत्य विधिक सलाह देना और विधान का प्रारूपण है। विधिक सलाह प्राय: भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा इस मंत्रालय को भेजी गई फाइलों पर दी जाती है। ऐसे मामलों में अफिसरों और कर्मचारिवृन्द द्वारा हिन्दी में टिप्पण और प्रारूपण की गुंजाइश नहीं रहती। जहां तक विधेयकों का सम्बन्ध है, उनके हिन्दी अनुवाद संसद को प्राय: दिये जाते हैं। विधि मंत्रालय द्वारा सभी संकल्प, अधिसूचनाएं और प्रशासनिक रिपोर्ट अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में साथ-साथ निकाली जा रही हैं। हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों या जनता से प्राप्त हिन्दी पत्रों के उत्तर सदा ही हिन्दी में दिए जाते हैं या उनके साथ उनका हिन्दी अनुवाद होता है। हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों द्वारा अपने कार्य में हिन्दी के प्रयोग पर कोई निर्बन्धन नहीं है। यह मंत्रालय हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग के संबंध में गृह मंत्रालय के आदेशों का यथासंभव अनुपालन भी करता है।

गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गये अनुदेशों के अनुसार हिन्दी कार्यान्वयन स्कीम और हिन्दी शिक्षण स्कीम की प्रगति का ध्यान रखने के लिए इस मंत्रालय के विधायी विभाग में एक संयुक्त सचिव तथा एक उप सचिव और विधि कार्य विभाग में एक संयुक्त सचिव तथा एक अवर सचिव को नामनिर्दिष्ट कर दिया है। ऐसे अफसरों को इस निमित्त अपने कर्तव्यों के निर्वहन में समर्थ होने के लिए स्वयं हिन्दी जानना आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता है।

(ख) सरकारी कामकाज के संव्यवहार में हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग के लिए किए जाने वाले विभिन्न उपायों के लिए कोई तारीख विनिर्दिष्ट नहीं की गई है। यह सतत प्रक्रिया है और इस विषय में सरकार के अनुदेशों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए अविलम्ब हर प्रयास किया जाता है।

संसद-कार्य विभाग में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

3461. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या संसद-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजभाषा अधिनियम तथा उसके अन्तर्गत गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों के अनुसार उनके विभाग में (1) अपने प्रकाशन हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने, (2) चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा सम्बन्धी पुस्तक हिन्दी में तैयार करने, (2) बढ़ते हुए अनुवाद कार्य को देखते हुए अतिरिक्त अनुवादकों तथा हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों के लिये वित्त मंत्रालय से धन प्राप्त करने, (4) 1 जनवरी, 1961 को 45 वर्ष से कम आयु वाले अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिये कार्यक्रम तैयार करने (5) हिन्दी जानने वाले व्यक्तियों को हिन्दी में कार्य करने के लिये बाध्य करने (6) हिन्दी को लागू करने की योजना तथा हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना को चलाने के लिये संयुक्त सचिव, उप सचिव तथा अवर सचिव के स्तर पर हिन्दी जानने वाले व्यक्ति नियुक्त करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) उक्त कार्यवाहियां किन-किन तिथियों पर की गई और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

संसद कार्य मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). (1) 1962 से विभाग का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों में प्रकाशित होती है।

(2) चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों की सर्विस पुस्तिका हिन्दी में रखने के लिए अगस्त, 1968 में गृह मंत्रालय ने अनुदेश जारी किये हैं। अनुदेशों के पालन के लिये कार्य किया जा रहा है।

(3) कार्य भार के अनुसार अपेक्षित पदों का सृजन किया तथा हिन्दी टाईपराईटर उपलब्ध कराये।

(4) कर्मचारियों को समय-समय पर हिन्दी शिक्षा/प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण के लिए भेजा गया।

(5) कार्य भार को दृष्टिगत रख कर यह किया जा रहा है।

(6) संशोधित राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1968 के अन्तर्गत गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये अनुदेशों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए उचित स्तर पर हिन्दी जानने वाले अधिकारी मनोनीत कर दिये गये हैं।

मंत्रालय के काम में हिंदी का प्रयोग

3462. श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजभाषा अधिनियम तथा उस के अन्तर्गत गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों के अनुसार उन के मन्त्रालय में (1) अपने प्रकाशन हिंदी में प्रकाशित करने, (2) चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा सम्बन्धी पुस्तक हिंदी में तैयार करने, (3) बढ़ते हुए अनु-

वाद कार्य को देखते हुए अतिरिक्त अनुवादकों तथा हिंदी टाइपराइटरों के लिए वित्त मन्त्रालय से धन प्राप्त करने, (4) 1 जनवरी, 1961 को 45 वर्ष से कम आयु वाले अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को हिंदी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत हिंदी पढ़ाने के लिए कार्यक्रम तैयार करने, (5) हिंदी जानने वाले व्यक्तियों को हिंदी में काम करने के लिए बाध्य करने और (6) हिंदी को लागू करने की योजना तथा हिंदी प्रशिक्षण योजना को चलाने के लिए संयुक्त सचिव, उप सचिव तथा अवर सचिव के स्तर पर हिंदी जानने वाले व्यक्ति नियुक्त करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) उक्त कार्यवाहियां किन-किन तिथियों पर की गई और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिंदे) : (क) (1) महत्वपूर्ण प्रकाशन, जिनमें वार्षिक रिपोर्ट भी शामिल हैं, पहले ही हिंदी में निकाले जा रहे हैं ।

(2) जहां तक कृषि तथा सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता विभागों का सम्बन्ध है, चतुर्थ श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की सेवा-पुस्तिकायें हिंदी में रखी जा रही हैं । खाद्य विभाग भी चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा-पुस्तिकायें हिंदी में रखने का प्रयास कर रहा है ।

(3) हिंदी अनुवादकों के अधिक पदों के सृजन करने और टाइपराइटरों के क्रय करने के विषय में कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

(4) जिन अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को हिंदी में प्रशिक्षित करने की आवश्यकता है, उन में से 20 प्रतिशत को प्रति वर्ष हिंदी प्रशिक्षण के लिए भेजा जाता है ।

(5) ऐसे निर्देश पहले ही मौजूद हैं कि हिंदी जानने वाले समस्त अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी सरकारी टिप्पणियां और प्रारूप लिखते समय यथा सम्भव हिंदी का प्रयोग करें ।

(6) इस मन्त्रालय के प्रत्येक विभाग में अवर सचिव तथा संयुक्त सचिव के पद के हिंदी जानने वाले अधिकारियों को पहिले ही नियन्त्रण अधिकारी मनोनीत किया गया है । प्रशासन से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले उप-सचिवों को प्रत्येक विभाग में सम्पर्क अधिकारी मनोनीत किया गया गया है । सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता विभाग को छोड़ कर प्रत्येक विभाग में हिंदी जानने वाले अवर सचिवों को हिंदी प्रशिक्षण योजना और हिंदी क्रियान्विति योजना के लिए शाखा अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है ।

(ख) उपरोक्त कदम जुलाई 1968 में गृह मन्त्रालय के निर्देश प्राप्त होने के पश्चात उठाये गये हैं । अभी इस बात का अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है कि इस में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ।

मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

3463. श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजभाषा अधिनियम तथा उसके अन्तर्गत गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गए आदेशों के अनुसार उनके मन्त्रालय में (1) अपने प्रकाशन हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने, (2) चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा सम्बन्धी पुस्तक हिन्दी में तैयार करने, (3) बढ़ते हुए अनुवाद कार्य को देखते हुए अतिरिक्त अनुवादकों तथा हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों के लिये वित्त मन्त्रालय से धन प्राप्त करने, (4) 1 जनवरी, 1961 को 45 वर्ष से कम आयु वाले अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिये कार्यक्रम तैयार करने,, (5) हिन्दी जानने वाले व्यक्तियों को हिन्दी में काम करने के लिये बाध्य करने और (6) हिन्दी को लागू करने की योजना तथा हिंदी प्रशिक्षण योजना को चलाने के लिए

संयुक्त सचिव, उप-सचिव तथा अवर सचिव के स्तर पर हिंदी जानने वाले व्यक्ति नियुक्त करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) उक्त कार्यवाहियां किन-किन तिथियों पर की गई और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT 2553/68]

Sugarcane Price

3464. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHURY :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND ARGICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether sugar mills in North Bihar and Eastern U. P. have asked for an increase in the statutory price of sugarcane and for the consequent increase in the retail price of sugar ;

(b) if so, the extent of the increase in the cane and sugar prices demanded and the grounds for their demands ; and

(c) Government's reaction to these demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Some factories in North Bihar and East U. P. have asked for an increase in the minimum price of sugarcane from Rs. 7.37 per quintal to Rs. 10.00 per quiantal. As levy price of sugar is based on the minimum price of sugarcane, increase in the price of sugarcane will result in a corresponding increase in the levy price of sugar and thus in its retail price.

(c) It should be possible for sugar factories to pay prices higher than the minimum price in view of the fact that 30% of the production will be sold in the open market.

Central Working Group on Labour Administration

3465. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Working Group on Labour Administration constituted by the National Commission on Labour has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations mady by it ; and

(c) the decition taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) The Study Group has submitted its report to the National Commission on Labour and not to the Government.

(b) and (c). The Government are not at present seized of this matter and will consider it only after the Commission's report is received.

Bonds for New Telephone Connections

3466. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to issue Bonds for new telephone conneciions ; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No. A decision in the matter has not been token as yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Tractors and Power Tillers

3467. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4800 on the 22nd August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the question of import of Tractors and Power Tillers has since been considered by Government ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). It has been decided to import 15,000 wheeled tractors, 1075 Crawler Tractors and 4,000 Power Tillers, as indicated below :

Wheeled Tractors	*Nos.*
U. S. S. R.	
DT-14B	6,000
Byelarus	500
Czechoslovakia	
Zetor 2011	5,000
Rumania	
Super UTOs	500
G. D. R.	
RS-09	3,000
Total :	15,000

Crawler Tractors	
Bulgaria	
TL-30A	200
Yugoslavia	
BNT-60	150
Crawler Tractors of US origin	250
Total :	600

The question with regard to import of the balance Crawler Tractors is under consideration.

Power Tillers 4,000

Target of Sugar Production for the Fourth Plan

3468. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 900 on the 25th July, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have since considered the tentative target for sugar production for the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Strike by Workers of Foreign Oil COS.

3469. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHURY :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of the three Foreign Oil Companies have been on stricks ;

(b) if so, the circumstances which culminated in to the strike ;

(c) the loss in production on account of this strike ;

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the strike is expeditiously called off and how far these efforts were successful ;

(e) whether it is also a fact that some of the industries particularly the jute industry was hit on account of non-supply of oil products particularly batching oil ; and

(f) if so, to what extent the industries were hit by the strike and what steps had been taken to minimise the adverse effect of these strikes on other industries in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF LAOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Workers of Burmah Shell and Caltex struck work in Calcutta on November 7, 1968 and those of ESSO and I. B. P. resorted to a sympathetic strike from November 8, 1968. While the employees of ESSO and I.B.P. resumed work on November 15,

1968, the stricke in Burmah-Shall and Caltex was called off on November 18, 1968 and the work was resumed on the next day.

(b) The workers of Burmah-Shell struck work to protect against the retrenchment of 304 workers by the management and those of Caltex to protest against the closure of the Callcutta Office of the Company.

(c) There was no loss of production. Government have no information about the sales losses suffered by the Companies.

(d) A series of conciliation meetings were held by the Conciliation Machinery, Government of West Bengal. A tripartite meeting was also convened in New Delhi on November 16—17, 1968. As a result of the discussions at this meeting the management of Burmah-Shell agreed to keep the retrenchment action in aveyance till December 5, 1968 and the workers called off the strike on November 18, 1968. Both sides are also having further discussions with a wiew to resolving the dispute. The management of Caltex and the concerned union have also arrived at a settlement over the dispute regarding the closure of office.

(e) The jute and rubber industries were affected to some extent.

(f) The adverse effect on the industries was minimised by the Indiad Oil Corporation opening a number of distribution centres.

Black Marketing of Tractors

3470. SHRIMATI TARAKESHWARI SINHA :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether tractors are being sold in the black-market on a large scale to the farmers ;

(b) whether there has been great shortage of tractors due to the deadlock in the import of Russian Tractors ; and

(c) if so, what Government propose to do in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A few complaints about black-marketing in tractors have been received and are under investigation.

(b) and (c). There was never a deadlock in the import of Russian tractors—only there have been protected negotiations on the terms and conditions of import and the shortage cannot be attributed merely to this. With a view to easing the supply position of tractors in the country, import of the following tractors has now been agreed to :

Wheeled tractors	Nos.
1. Russia—DT. 14B	6,000
Bye larus	500
2. Czechoslovakia—Zetor 2011	5,000
3. GDR RS-09	3,000
4. Romania. UTOS	500
	15,000

Besides the above import of 1,075 crawler tractors has also been decided upon.

Import of all these tractors from countries including Russia is expected to materialise in the near future.

Agricultural Universities

3471. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the basis for allocating funds to State Governments for establishment and maintenance of Agricultural Universities ;

(b) what amount would be available to Gujarat for establishment and maintenance of Agricultural Universities, yearwise, for 5 years thereafter ;

(c) the precautions taken by the Centre to see that the funds are utilised to get the best returns ;

(d) to what extent the selection of a site is examined by the Centre from the above viewpoint ; and

(e) whether a State Government can establish more than one Agricultural University or have an almost autonomous campus of Agricultural educational complex affiliated to a local University ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research out of the grants-in-aid received from the Government of India gives financial assistance to Agricultural Universities after their establishment, and not to State Governments, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for establishment and development of Agricultural Universities only for specific items of development on an approved pattern of assistance.

(b) No request for Central assistance for specific items of development has yet been received from the Government of Gujarat as no Agricultural University has yet been established there. The quantum of assistance likely to be made available to Gujarat University for 5 years when established has not yet been determined.

(c) The funds are allotted for specific items of development. Universities furnish utilisation and audit certificates for the funds made available. In addition, Visiting Teams of experts are sent by the Council annually to the Universities to scrutinise proper utilisation of development funds.

(d) The Universities are established under enactments of the State Legislatures and the locations of their Headquarters are decided by the State Governments. In case the State Governments like to assisociate the Council in selection of site, necessary advice is given to them. The Council, through Visiting Team inspections ensure that no infructuous expenditure on developmentalitems is made at the selected site.

(e) As per recommendation of the Education Commission it has been accepted as a national policy to establish at least one Agricultural University per State. Based on the manpower requirements of the State, the availability of resources and the experience gained in the new concept of establishment of Agricultural Universities, the State Governments may consider the desirability of having more than one Agricultural University in their State.

Under the Agricultural University concept there is no scope for affiliated colleges. The constituent colleges of Agricultural Universities away from central campus conduct their own examinations and thus have almost the status of autonomous colleges with the added benefit of integration of research, teaching and extension education to make the education so imparted really effective.

Import of Rice

3472. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will consider to send a team including the Centre-State representatives to explore the possibility of getting rice from abroad ;

(b) whether the Kerala Government have made such a proposal ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such proposal has been received by Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Death of children due to starvation in Rajasthan

3474. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 100 children died of starvation/malnutrition in Jaisalmer District recently ;

(b) whether the Central Government have been informed about the circumstances leading to the death of such a large number of children ;

(c) if so, the causes for the same ; and

(d) the remedial measures since taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Postal Life Insurance for Public Sector undertakings employees

3475. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI LOBO PRABHU :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been proposed to expand the Postal Life Insurance to cover employees of the public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been considered and, if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Yes, the proposal was dropped after thorough examination.

Surplus Staff in Food Department

3476. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with the gradual transfer of the activities of the Food Department to the Food Corporation of India, quite a large number of the employees at the Headquarters Office of the Department are likely to be rendered surplus ;

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to protect the service interests of these employees, most of whom have put in long years of service in the Food Department ; and

(c) whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government to make suitable provisions in the proposed Food Corporation of India (Amendment) Bill to transfer the services of these employees also to the Corporation along with the work and protect their rights and interests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There is no surplus at the Headquarters of the Food Department at present. With the transfer of more field work to the F. C. I there is a possibility of some surplus resulting at the Headquarters. An exact assessment is not possible at this stage.

(b) The surplus, if any, will be absorbed in other vacancies in the Department or elsewhere. Some people may also be sent on deputation to the F. C. I. whenever they may require such people.

(c) No, Sir.

Sinking of Tubewells in Andhra Pradesh

3477. SHRI D. B. RAJU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tubewells proposed to be installed in Andhra Pradesh during 1968-69 ;

(b) whether all the tube-wells would be installed by Government or on the basis of individual capital ; and

(c) the details of financial assistance and other facilities proposed to be given to farmers by Government for installing tube-wells individually ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). During the visit of Central Team to Andhra Pradesh in May, 1968, it was gathered that the State Government proposed installing about 750 private tubewells during 1968-69. Loan assistance for the construction of these tubewells is proposed to be provided by the institutional credit agencies like the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and Land Development Banks. However, subsidy is proposed to be made available by the State Government for the failed tubewells. The State Government has also decided that the drilling facilities for the construction of private tubewells would be provided by the Agro-Industries Corporation, which is being equipped for the purpose.

Farming Universities in Maharashtra

3478. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that four farm-

a very limited extent. At present it is only the very rich or these people who have got special interests who take to general insurance. Crop insurance and other such forms of general insurance which affect the lives of millions of people have not been touched at all by the general insurance business so far. I would like that general insurance business should touch that also. It has not touched it so far because it is not socially informed. I would, therefore, submit that the whole general insurance question should be approached from the point of view of nationalising the whole business.

Keeping in view the four major national objectives such as the prevention of concentration of power of the mobilisation of resources etc. I do not see any alternative to nationalising it At the same time, I shall not say that nationalisation may be a very easy considering the nature of the general insurance business. In the case of life insurance busines premia are taken, but there are a lot of claimless. claims. But in the case of general insurance business, the claims may mount up like anything as a result of collusion between the parties and the agents, and other malpractices. In spite of all these things, we have to look into this question. And we have to see that the L.I.C. acquires a commading height in the general insurance business also. The L.I.C. is already doing a lot of general insurance business, but it should be able to acquire a commanding height in the general insurance business, and ultimately the general insurance business should be confined to the public sector only. At present, a business of Rs. 15 crores is being done by the public sector. I hope it will be expanded and Government will have no hesitation in declaring as a policy that Government departments and Government-aided institutions should get their general insurance, fire insurance etc. done with the L.I.C. only. Government can easily achieve that I do not think that any objective of policy will be affected by it.

I would also suggest that the general insurance premia should be brought down. For instance, when fire insurance is done, a college may do it for Rs. 20 or 30 lakhs, and immediately a huge amount of premium is paid, and a lot of agency commission is also paid. But the premium continues from year to year, So, I feel that something should be done to bring done the premia and also the agency commission.

So far as social control and policy directions are concerned, I feel that social control can be achieved only when the objectives of social policy are kept in view. We expect the controller to understand the social objectives of social control, and we can also depend upon Government to understand and apply these objectives in practice. But I would submit that the powers should be so regulated that the controller will be advised by people who have weight in Parliament, such as Members of Parliament and also by people who could check whether the enormous powers that have been given to the controller have been excercised with a view to answering to the needs of community. In my opinion this is very necessary, because the controller had all these powers even before, but in spite of all these powers, the malpractices have been there. So, I feel that the controller should be advised not by men who are prominent in the insurance line who have got special interests to protect, but by some advisory committee, a tariff advisory committee or a consultative committee, but a high-powered committee which will be able to assess from time to time whether the limited objectives of social control that this Bill seeks to fulfil are being implemented in day-to-day practice. The committee may consist of Members of Parliament and other eminent people not connected with the life insurance companies but who have the national objectives in view. I hope Government will consider this suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER : We had allotted for the general discussion 2 hrs. 30 minutes, but have already taken 3 hours. Still one group, the S.S.P., has not yet participated. So it will be 3 hours odd. May I take it that after the S.S.P. has spoken, we will close the general discussion ? Then we can take up clause by clause consideration—I think that will be fair.

Shri George Fernandes.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बीमा कम्पनियों पर सामाजिक

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

नियन्त्रण के विधेयक की असली शुरूआत शायद 1962 से इस सदन में हुई थी जबकि कम्पनियों के काम के बारे में, उनकी ईमानदारी के बारे में इस सदन में प्रश्न उठाने में आये थे। उन दिनों के अर्थ मन्त्री और आज के उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा अर्थ मन्त्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने 1962 में इस सदन में कहा था कि अगर इंश्योरेंस कम्पनियां अपने बर्ताव को नहीं सुधारेंगी तो फिर उन पर नियन्त्रण करने का काम या उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का काम हमें सोचना होगा। बार-बार इस बात को सरकारी प्रवक्ता दोहराते रहे और 1964 का श्री मोरारजी देसाई का भाषण है जो कि इस सदन में नहीं किया गया है बल्कि बाहर किया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने यह कहा था कि अगर बीमा कम्पनियां सीधे नहीं चलें तो फिर हमें उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करना होगा। उनकी वह तकरीर अंग्रेजी में थी और रेलैवेंट वाक्य यह है :

"If they do not go straight, then there will be nationalisation."

12.48 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker *in the chair*]

सन् 1962 और 64 के यह सरकारी प्रवक्ताओं के विचार बहुत जिम्मेदार लोगों के विचार थे जिसमें एक ही बात पर जोर देने में आया था कि इंशोरेंस कम्पनियां वाले बड़ी बदमाशी करते हैं और उस पर रोक लगाने के लिये हमें राष्ट्रीयकरण करना होगा। मुझे आज यहां एक सीधा प्रश्न सरकार से पूछना है कि 1962 और 64 से लेकर अब तक इस बीमा उद्योग में कौन सा ऐसा सुधार आपको देखने के लिए मिला कि जिसको लेकर 6 वर्ष से अपनी कही हुई बातों को आप आज तोड़ रहे हैं क्योंकि जो सामाजिक नियंत्रण की बात यहां पर चल रही है इसमें कुछ तथ्य नहीं है इसमें कुछ दम नहीं है। काफी सदस्य उस पर बोल चुके हैं मैं तो आखिरी वक्ता हूं। इस प्रश्न को लेकर काफ़ी गम्भीरता से यहां लोग बोल चुके हैं। लेकिन सरमायेदारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले या उनके विचारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले जो लोग इस सदन में बोले जैसे हमारे स्वतंत्र पार्टी के मित्र श्री सी सी देसाई या कांग्रेस के श्री हिम्मतसिंहका बोले जिन्होंने कि ज्यादातर आरोप इस बात पर लगाया आक्षेप इस बात पर उठाया कि राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से यह उद्योग ठीक ढंग से नहीं चल पायेगा क्योंकि जिस क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीयकरण हो चुका है वहां जिस तरीके से काम होना चाहिए वैसे नहीं हो रहा है। कितनी पूंजी लगाई है कितना कम पैसा उस पर आ रहा है यह सब सारी बातें उन लोगों ने बताई हैं। मैं एक चीज को स्वीकार करता हूं कि जो हम लोगों का आज का सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र है वह चाहे हिन्दुस्तान स्टील हो, एन सी डी सी हो अथवा हिंदुस्तान ऐंटीबायोटिक्स हो या फटिलाइजर्स कारपोरेशन हो या और किसी संस्था का नाम लें किसी भी संस्था को आज सर्टिफिकेट देने की बात हो नहीं सकती है।

मैं मानता हूं कि उनका व्यवहार बहुत ही खराब है, जो अफसर इन संस्थाओं को चलाने वाले हैं वह बहुत नौकरशाह हैं, लेकिन वह खुद भी अपने को रियासतदार समझते हैं और उनका बर्ताव वैसा ही है। लेकिन मेरा यह कहना है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के जो उद्योग धन्धे हैं उन्हें कैसे चलाया जाय, उस पर किन-किन लोगों का कैसा नियंत्रण रहे, इस सदन का उस पर किस किस्म का नियंत्रण रहे, उस क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले जो कर्मचारी हैं, जो सबसे अच्छा नियंत्रण नौकरशाहों पर रख सकते हैं, उनका भी इसमें हिस्सा रहे, इन सारी चीजों के बारे में सरकार की कोई नीति नहीं है। यही कारण हैं कि यह सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र बिगड़ता जा रहा है।

असल में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को बिगाड़ने में

निजी क्षेत्र वालों का भी कुछ हाथ रहता है। वह अपने लोगों को उसमें भेजते रहते हैं, जो उनमें काम करने वाले लोग हैं उनको यह लोग अपनी ओर खीचने का प्रयत्न करते है। किसी किसी का स्वभाव भी खराब होता है, और वह हमको कभी-कभी देखने को मिलता भी है, लेकिन फिर भी एक चीज हमको माननी पड़ेगी कि निजी क्षेत्र में जितनी बदमाशी और जितनी चोरी चलती है उतनी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में नहीं चलती। श्री सी सी देसाई और श्री हिम्मतसिंहका से, और जो यहां पर पूंजीपतियों की तरफदारी करके निजी क्षेत्र को बढ़िया बताते हैं और उनकी वकालत करते हैं, उनसे मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो तीस चालीस कम्पनियां हैं उनमें से सिर्फ एक कम्पनी में कितनी बदमाशी और चोरी होती है, इस पर मैं कोई लम्बा वक्तव्य नहीं रखूंगा, लेकिन उस एक रूबी जनरल इंश्योरेंस कम्पनी के बारे में जो आपके सबसे बड़े देवता बिड़ला सेठ की है, अगर सरकार जांच करने के लिये तैयार हो जाये और उस जांच में वह स्वच्छ और साफ निकल आये तो मैं जीवन भर राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की मांग छोड़ दूंगा। मैं समाजवादी हूँ, फिर भी मैं ऐसा कह रहा हूँ। और कम्पनियों के व्यवहार को तो छोड़ दीजिये, लेकिन अगर इस एक रूबी जनरल इंश्योरेंस कम्पनी को देखिये, जो कि सबसे बड़े सेठ के द्वारा चलाई जाने वाली है, श्री हिम्मतसिंहका को भी यह मालूम होगा कि अगर उसके बारे में पूछ-ताछ करवाई जाये और इसके लिये पालियामेंट की एक कमेटी बैठे, जिसमें विपक्ष का कोई आदमी जज होकर बैठे, या दूसरा कोई आदमी बैठे जो सार्वजनिक संस्था चलाता हो, तो यह बात साफ हो जायेगी कि किस किस्म का व्यवहार या दुर्व्यवहार इन कम्पनियों द्वारा होता है।

इस सिलसिले में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। आज जनरल इंश्योरेंस कम्पनियों के हाथ में जो पूंजी है, मैं चाहूंगा कि उसका इस्तेमाल उस क्षेत्र में न किया जाये जिसका इस्तेमाल निजी क्षेत्र वाले अपने स्वार्थ के लिये करते हैं। उस पूंजी का इस्तेमाल असल में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में होना चाहिये। जब सरकार को बाहर जाकर अलग-अलग तरीकों से कर्जा लेने को नौबत आती है तब मैं समझ नहीं पाता हूं कि जो 100-125 करोड़ रुपयों की पूंजी निजी क्षेत्र की इंश्योरेंस कम्पनियों के पास पड़ी है उस को लेने में सरकार को क्यों शर्म आती है। असल में अगर आप जनरल इंश्योरेंस कम्पनियों का अब तक का हिसाब किताब देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि 30-40 कम्पनियों में लगी हुई पूंजी मुश्किल से 9 या साढ़े 9 करोड़ रु० होगी। इस 9 या साढ़े 9 करोड़ रु० की पूंजी पर जो माल उन लोगों के हाथों में है वह 125 करोड़ तक पहुँचा है। अपने खाने पीने पर खर्च करने के बाद और इतने पैसे की लूट करने के बावजूद आज निजी क्षेत्र में 4 या साढ़े 4 करोड़ रुपयों का मुनाफा होता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि यह जो पैसा आज निजी क्षेत्र वालों ने छीन लिया है वह सरकार के हाथ में आ जाये।

लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण करने बाद भी सरकार इस चीज को किस तरह चलायेगी, इसके बारे में मेरे मन में कुछ सन्देह है। सरकार की नीति को लेकर एक छोटा सा उदाहरण मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि किस तरह से इस पैसे का गलत इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। खास तौर पर सी० सी० देसाई और हिम्मतसिंहका जैसे लोगों को यह जान लेना चाहिये कि अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण होता है इंश्योरेंस का तो उनका कोई खास नुक्सान नहीं होता है क्योंकि सरकार की जो पूंजी है वह असल में निजी क्षेत्र में ही लगाई जाती है। मेरे हाथ में मदुरा मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड का विज्ञापन है जिसने 2 करोड़ रुपया डिबेन्चर्स और शेयर्स में लगाया गया। इस 2 करोड़ रुपयों में से यूनिट ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया ने 60,00,000 रु० अण्डर राइट किया, लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन आफ इन्डिया 50,00,000

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

रु० अन्डर-राइट कर के बैठा है, दि इंडस्ट्रियल क्रेडिट ऐंड इन्वेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड 35,00,000 रु० अन्डर राइट करके बैठा है और दि इंडस्ट्रियल फ़ाइनेंस कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया 20,00,000 रु० अन्डर-राइट करके बैठा है। इन चार सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं का पैसा निजी क्षेत्र में लगा हुआ है और फिर भी निजी क्षेत्र वाले कहते हैं कि निजी क्षेत्र बहुत बढ़िया है और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र बहुत गंदा है। उन्होंने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र से पैसा चूस लिया और उसको निजी क्षेत्र में डाला, जिससे कांग्रेस पार्टी को डोनेशन मिलता है, फिर भी हम कहते हैं कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र कितने खराब ढंग से काम करता है ?

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सरकार ने जैसी नीति इस सदन में 1962 से घोषित की, जिस प्रस्ताव को कांग्रेस की वर्किंग कमेटी ने 1967 में स्वीकार किया कि जनरल इंश्योरेंस का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये उस सरकार को तत्काल अमली जामा पहनाना चाहिये। इस किस्म का नकली विधेयक ला कर सोशल कंट्रोल के नाम से चुनाव में हारे हुए अपने चन्द लोगों को डाइरेक्टर की जगह देने से और कंट्रोलर की जगह बिठला देने से नई दिल्ली से नियंत्रण का काम नहीं हो सकता है। मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ, और मेरा प्रस्ताव भी है, कि इस विधेयक को सार्वजनिक राय जानने के लिये सर्कुलेट किया जाये, तथा इसको सरकार को स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये। चूंकि इससे आम लोगों का सम्बन्ध है ही, एक फाइनेन्शल इन्स्टिट्यूशन के रूप में यह संस्था हमारे सामने खड़ी है, कर्मचारियों का प्रश्न इस में है ही, इसलिये आम लोगों की राय इसके बारे में जाननी आवश्यक है। जिस कंट्रोलर के हाथ में कम अधिकार रहे हैं, उस को ज्यादा अधिकार दे कर ही काम नहीं चल सकता है। रूबी, न्यू एशियाटिक और आनन्द जैसी कम्पनियों के बारे में यहां चन्द शिकायतें [illegible]

हम क्या करें, हम से क्या हो सकता है। उन में बदमाशी हुई है, नौकर न रखते हुए उनके नाम से तनख्वाह ली गई है, झूठे बयान दे कर बैंकों से पैसे निकाले गये हैं, यह सब चीजें सच होने के बावजूद हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस विधेयक के अन्दर जो कंट्रोलर रक्खा जायेगा उसके हाथ में ज्यादा कंट्रोल दे कर भी आप बीमा कम्पनियों पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकेंगे। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक को सार्वजनिक राय जानने के लिये सकुंलेट किया जाय और उसके बाद उस पर इस सदन में विचार हो।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I know Mr. Shashi Bhushan and Shri Abdul Ghani Dar want to participate. Now we have exceeded our time limit. I will permit them later, not now.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the Members who have participated in this debate and I have very carefully made a note of the various points that have been made. I shall take up some of those points in the course of this reply. But in the short time that is left before lunch, I would only like to take up the last point made by the last speaker. He said that a Controller who had always complained in the past that he cannot interfere or intervene in a case in which there has been any malpractice because he did not have the requisite powers cannot now ask for more powers. That is a very strange argument. It is precisely because he could not intervene when there was malpractice that he has been given these powers. It is only now that he has been given these powers, and if he does not exercise them one can find fault with him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister may resume his speech after Lunch.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at Five Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*]

INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, before the lunch break I was referring to the last point made by Shri Fernandes. I shall come back to the powers of the Controller at a later stage. At this stage, I do not think, I should dwell on that point any further. I am sorry to find he is not here.

Now I want to refer briefly to another point which he made. He quoted the Deputy Prime Minister as having stated in 1964, when incidentally he was not a Minister, "if they do not go straight, there will be nationalisation". In other words, general insurance companies which will not go straight will be nationalised. Now, if he has studied the provisions of this Bill carefully, he will find that this has been provided for because if insurance companies do not go straight then they can be acquired.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Is Ruby going straight today ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : In my opening speech I explained the position. I said that if an insurer has been persistently failing to comply with any directions given to him by the Controller, or is being managed in a manner detrimental to the interest of the policyholders or shareholders or the public interest and further where the public interest or the interest of the policyholders or shareholders required such a step, Government may by notification, acquire the insurer. That corresponds to what the Deputy Prime Minister was reported to have stated in 1964. I do not see why my hon. friend, Shri Fernandes, is quarrelling with that.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : तो रूबी का राष्ट्रीयकरण आज ही कर दिया जाये ।

SHRI K. C. PANT : Mere repetition of one name or one phrase is not going to change the argument.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : चिरंजीलाल गोयनका की आनन्द कम्पनी का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये ।

SHRI K. C. PANT : He must have the patience to listen to the arguments advanced, just as I had the patience to listen to him.

The other objectives also I explained at some length while moving the Bill for consideration. I am happy to find that, by and large, at least as far as the objectives are concerned, all sections of the House support those objectives ; not necessarily all of them to the same extent but, by and large, there is a wide measure of support for those objectives.

Some hon. friends took an ideological position in this matter. I can understand that in the case of those hon. friends who are committed to that ideological position. But those who can approach this problem with a somewhat open mind, if they take due note of all the complications and involvements of this question, of the peculiar nature of the business and other factors to which I will presently go, I hope to persuade them at least to agree that what government have done was the very best that could be done in the circumstances.

I find from the speeches that were made that all the reasons advanced by me in the opening speech and all the measures that I outlined in that speech have not been taken note of by the hon. Members who spoke. I found Shri Nambiar chiding Shri Randhir Singh for having made an uninformed speech. Sir, if I may say so with all respect, that was a classic example of the pot calling the kettle black.

Then, my hon. friend from the DMK, Shri V. Krishnamoorthi made a rousing speech. But one thing I was happy about was that he took some interest in national affairs and he brought to bear a national point of view on this question. Some criticism that I may have had to face in the course of his speech is more than compensated for by his taking a national view of problems. But apart from that, he has used some very strong words. He said that this was an eyewash. I listened to his speech very carefully and I think that he is qualified to speak about eyewash for he upbraided this Government as being close to the Swatantra Party. What the

[Shri K. C. Pant]

facts are all sections of this House know, but I would like to ask him what the relationship of his party is with the Swatantra Party. I would like to ask him where their weight is going to fall in the Nagercoil elections. I would like to ask him whether they do not lean on the Swatantra Party in their home-State. To take that position in their home-State and to build up their political strength...

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : It is not on political ideology. That is to fight the Congress. They have joined together to fight the Congress which is the common enemy.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I know that. It is a well known part of Marxist tactics at any rate to make an alliance even with the devil in such matters. But I did not know that the DMK had also adopted those tactics.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : हम सब की वह नीति है आप को हराने के लिए।

SHRI K. C. PANT : I could understand Shri Fernandes adopting that tactics. But I did not know that the DMK had also adopted that tactics. But what does surprise me is that we here are charged with supporting the Swatantra Party, when the Swatantra Party is the main base of their strength there, at least an important element of their strength. Does the spokesman of the DMK deny this fact ? All that I am pointing out is that strong words should not be used unnecessarily so as to provoke such replies. I do not mind their making such statements. But I would ask him to get up and say 'No, we repudiate this alliance with the Swatantra Party, and in the Nagercoil elections, you will see what we shall do ; we shall support the Congress. Shri Kamraj Nadar is there ; he is a progressive man'.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो कनवेंस कर रहे हैं। यहां पर यह मना है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, that is only an argument.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I can see that there is still some open-mindedness in Shri Fernandes. He is prepared to be persuaded. This is the first evidence that I have seen of it. But what I was objecting to was the use of strong words like eyewash and things of that sort. They can take a posture here in Parliament and try to know the mind of the country that way, but the proof of the pudding lies in the eating, and we shall be watching very closely where their weight lies in their Madras politics where they count the most.

Many Members spoke about general insurance as though they were proceeding on the assumption that general insurance was similar to life insurance and that if life insurance was nationalised, then *ipso facto* general insurance must also be nationalised. In fact, one Member had referred to it as a younger sister or younger brother of life insurance. But actually there are some fundamental differences between the two, and this problem cannot be understood properly unless we have understood this basic difference between life insurance and general insurance.

Life insurance is essentially a long-term contract and sometimes, this endures even for as long as 60 years or so. It is a combination of a recurring deposit and a cover against death and this necessitates the accumulation of large funds which are several times the annual premium income of the life insurance company and it also involves long-term investments. On the other hand, general insurance is a short-term contract, and in most cases it is for one year or so. After that, if the contract has to be continued, it cannot be the old contract but it has to be a fresh contract.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : It may be even less.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sometimes, it is very much less. In the case of a plane journey for insurance, you insure yourself only for a short duration and the contract may last for a few hours only till you arrive safely at the other end. In the case of life insurance, as I have said, the reserves are several times the premium income. But in the case of general insurance, they are about 40 to 50 per cent of the annual pre-

mium. So, this is one aspect which has got to be remembered.

The second aspect that has got to be remembered is that whereas in life insurance, by investing a modest amount in the share capital of a life insurance company, the financier can acquire control over vast funds of the life insurer, this does not hold in the case of general insurers. In fact, general insurers are seekers after patronage and they do not have any power, economic or otherwise. This fact must be understood, and the contract between life insurance and general insurance would be clear from the following figures.

The assets of all Indian insurers transacting general insurance business are about five times the paid-up capital and free reserves. In life insurance, before nationalisation, the ratio was 130 : 1. Therefore, you will see that this is the basic difference between life insurance and general insurance, and unless this is clearly kept in mind we may be led astray and we may build our case for nationalisation of general insurance on the assumption that it is very similar to life insurance and that the same arguments and the same advantages apply in both the cases. They do not, as I have just pointed out.

One argument that is always advanced is that if we nationalise we shall get huge funds for the plans, for social welfare schemes and the like. I have already explained that these contracts are short-term ones, and, thererfore, there is not much accumulation of funds in general insurance.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Rs. 1.25 crores.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Let me spell out why this is so.

In general insurance, as I said earlier, most of the policies are annual policies. Then, the insurance companies have to meet claims, pay out expenses and commission to agents out of their premium income. It is not as though the premium income is an absolute income and no expenditure has to be met out of it. That impression was sought to be created. That is not a fact, and whatever remains goes towards building up reserves and dividend payments. One hon. Member mentioned the large dividends that were being paid. That also comes out of this. There is no scope in general insurance for accumulating reserves as in life insurance ; this is the reason that the amount which could be secured for such investment is negligible ......

SHRI NAMBIAR : What does it show ? It is making huge profits.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I shall give him the figures. As I have said, I shall try to persuade him ; though I do not hope that he will accept it here on the floor of the House I hope to persuade him to accept that what we have done is the best.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मंत्री महोदय एक क्षरण के लिए सुन लें । यह गए साल का जनरल इन्श्योरेंस कम्पनियों का हिसाब है, उसका एक हिस्सा मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ :

> "Investments form a good part of the total assets of general insurance business. At the end of 1966. the figures stood at Rs. 44 crores and rose to Rs. 47.5 crores at the end of 1967. Of the total investments, Government securities accounted for Rs. 8.6 crores and investments in shares and debentures in India in the private sector for 37.8 crores. Thus, it is clear that a greater part of these total investments was in industrial securities."

यह तो वही लोग कह रहे हैं और आप कहते हैं कि पैसा नहीं है इनके पास ।

श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पंत : मैं जो कह रहा हूँ उसको आप सुन नहीं रहे हैं और जो आप कह रहे हैं, उसको मैं सुनता जा रहा हूँ, उससे मुझे कोई रोशनी मिलती नहीं ।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : I would point out that the figures which Shri Fernandes has given include also the investment in respect of liability for unexpired risks that may account for a few crores of rupees.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He does not know about unexpired risks.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : आप ही ने तो कह दिया कि हर साल रिस्क खत्म होगी और अब कह रहे हैं कि अनएक्सपायर्ड रिस्क हम नहीं समझते हैं ।

SHRI NAMBIAR : It is clear.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Everything will become clear, but do not get uncomfortable ; hear patiently. That is all I request you.

Shri Bedabrata Barua also mentioned these figures. He talked of the investible income of insurers being Rs. 75 crores out of which Rs. 15 crores were the share of the public sector, Rs. 15 crores of the foreigners and so on. These are figures of premium income and not of investible income which is much less. I want him to understand that ; but he too is not here now.

As I explained earlier, the whole of the premium income is not available for investment because certain expenditure has to be met out of it.

Now I will give you a concrete instance of one year so that you understand the anatomy of the thing fully. I will give you the experience of All India insurers during the year 1966 so that there is no confusion about it. Out of a total net premium income (*Shri George Fernandes* : Rs. 60 crores) of Rs. 74 crores—more than Rs. 60 crores ; I am not keeping anything back ; let him have no apprehension on account of that—57 per cent was paid out as claims .....(*Interruption*).

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : इसमें कितने बोगस क्लेम हैं। मैं आपको रूबी के बोगस क्लेम्ज का सुबूत दे सकता हूं।

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend should not always pay attention to bogus claims. I do not pay any attention to his bogus claims.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : आपको यह करना चाहिये, यह आपकी जिम्मेदारी है।

SHRI K. C. PANT : Out of a total net premium income of Rs. 74 crores, 57 per cent was paid out as claims, 36 per cent as commission and expenses of management......(*Interruption*).

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : उसमें भी बेनामी है, मैं आपको सुबूत देने के लिये तैयार हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No more interruption, please. I will request the hon. Minister also not to yield.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am not yielding ; I am made to yield.

Thus the margin available for making investments and paying out dividend is only 7 per cent which comes roughly to Rs. 5 crores. In his enthusiasm Shri Fernandes mentioned Rs. 4,000 crores as being the annual profit, but when I questioned him he corrected himself and came to Rs. 4½ crores.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मंत्री साहब के ऐसा कहने का क्या मतलब है। बोलते वक्त साढ़े चार की जगह चार हज़ार कहा गया है तो इस में क्या हो गया ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister can also correct the hon. Member. He should not monopolise correcting the Treasury Benches.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Unlike him, I straightaway said that he corrected himself. I only want the reciprocity of that graceful gesture.

श्री जार्ज फरन्डीज : मैं तो करता हूं, लेकिन ये कभी नहीं करते, यही मेरी शिकायत है।

SHRI K. C. PANT : To wind up this argument, when we contrast life insurance with general insurance, in life insurance the invested assets increase annually by over Rs. 100 crores but here, as I have just now explained, it is something about Rs. 5 crores. Therefore the contrast between the two in so far as generation of resources is concerned is obvious. I do not need to labour that point.

Another argument that is advanced is that huge profits are made. Now we come to profits from investible incomes. Profits made by all the insurers together are less than Rs. 4 crores *per annum*. This is a very modest amount compared to the total funds employed in business. And the profits are not certain profits because this is a risky business. This, again, is known to most

hon. friends who are informed on the subject that this is a risky business.

In the UK which is the home of general insurance, general insurance companies ran into a series of bad years. Their operations were showing losses year after year. By nationalising the business Government would thus be embarking on a business which is risky with no certainty of profits.

Not only this, as my hon. friend, Shri Fernandes, repeatedly says, there is danger of fraud in this. He himself acknowledges this. It is well known that there is scope for fraud in general insurance Resort to arson is also not unknown. My hon. friend, Shri Barua, referred to this aspect also. He said that if you nationalise general insurance, there may be collusion, a rise in the claims and so on and so forth. He was not against nationalisation but he pointed out that these were the risks involved. This is only a realistic statement. You should be realistic in your assessment of the risks involved in any business into which you want to get.

SHRI NAMBIAR : In insurance there is always risk. You have to take the calculated risk.

SHRI K. C. PANT : This is the difference between life insurance and general insurance.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Even otherwise.

SHRI K. C. PANT : General insurance is risky, as I pointed out, the profits are small and the possibility of fraud is much more than in life insurance.

Not only it is much more but the vehemence with which my hon. friend, Shri George Fernandes, made the point would prove to the House that the danger is very real. He is prepared to prove his case with instances. What do I have to say in the matter? Does he want the public sector to get into it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : No. अगर आप इसको लें, तो मैं आपको और बिरला को साथ नहीं बठाऊंगा। मैं तो यह कह रहा हूं कि बिरला की कम्पनी चोरी कर रही है। मेरा सरकार में विश्वास है, थोड़ा तो ईमानदारी से चलायेगी।

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is all right. Yet, it does no defeat the argument. There is potential fraud in it. That is well known. What I am saying is that we have to consider this matter of nationalisation from a totality of factors that will affect the particular question. First of all, you have to see if there is any need to be met or a social purpose to be achieved and, then, the Government should bring forward a Bill for nationalisation. Certainly, there is no question of taking any inflexible line. The first question is : How much money does it bring ? It does not bring much money. The other question is : How much profit does it generate ? I have shown you that it does not generate much profit. Is there much to be gained by entering the business which is inherently risky and which may expose the Government to losses ? I ask my friends of the public sector whether this is the industry in which they would like the Government to get in. I ask them with all sincerity and in all seriousness.

The better course for the Government would be to see that the objectives which I mentioned earlier, in my opening speech, are achieved and that we do exercise necessary control, for overall social ends, over this particular business without getting involved in running the business which involves the risks that I mentioned and does not bring sufficient returns. This is the sum and substance of what this Bill seeks to do. I hope my hon. friends are persuaded in this matter.

SHRI NAMBIAR : You are correcting the AICC Resolution.

SHRI K. C. PANT : You have been correcting for years. Why not we also do it ?

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Barua, made the point that public sector general insurance should expand. He also made the point that so far as public sector undertakings go, their business should go to the public sector general insurance. This is being done. We are, certainly, aware of the desirability of this step and we have taken the step. We have written to all the public sector undertakings. We want them to give their general insurance, both within direct control and even indirect control, to the public sector general insurance.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Aided institutions also.

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is different matter. What is directly under us, we have told them.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan—he is not here—said that you enable the policy-holders to participate in the management of these companies. This, again, is a misconception which arises from, unconsciously, thinking of policy-holders in general insurance on the same lines as policy-holders in life insurance. In life insurance, the policy-holders have a stake in the business. But in general insurance, the policy-holders have no long-term interest. In fact, as I stated earlier, some of the contracts may last only for a few hours. Therefore, their association with general insurance business is very transient and there is no need for representation of such transient interest in the management of these companies.

He also referred to depositors without realising that there are no depositors in the general insurance business. This is the trouble that there are so many misconceptions about this matter of general insurance which need to be cleared before this point is fully understood.

Now, I come to yet another misapprehension with regard to the role and the function of the Advisory Committee. The various hon. Members made a number of suggestions regarding the composition of the Advisory Committee.

The sole function of this Committee, if they look to the Bill, is to 'regulate the rates, advantages and terms and conditions'. What does this phrase mean ? This means only that the premium rates and the policy conditions of general insurance companies will be regulated by this Committee. This is not a new Committee. Such committees or committees similar to this have been in existence for a long time, and they were given statutory recognition as long ago as 1950. What we are now doing is that, whereas previously these committees were constituted only of non-officials, now we have brought the Controller into these committees and we have made him the Chairman.

There is no important change in the functions of the Committee. What are the functions of the Committee ? So for as life insurance companies go, fixing of premium rates in life insurance companies is done by actuaries ; they have actuaries who do this. In general insurance, a committee is needed only because all tariff companies quote common rates, and the Committee has, therefore, to consist of elected representatives of insurers.

Another point was raised as to why we should have representatives of foreign insurers on this Committee. The reason is that because foreign insurers are also bound in so far as tariff rates go by the decisions of this Committee, they too have to be represented But I can assure my hon. friends that the representation that we have given them is no larger than their share in the business in the country ; their representation reflects only their share in the business in the country. Since they have had a long experience in this line, their association also gives us the advantage of that experience.

I did mention in my opening speech, and I want to repeat it, that this Committee has a limited function, and it is a function which is actuarial ; it decides the premium rates and so on. This is a specialised function and you need people with specialised knowledge, people with actuarial knowledge, to discharge this function appropriately. As I did say earlier, the first task of this Committee would be to put collection and collation of statistical date on a scientific basis. So, if these functions of the Committee are borne in mind, the actuarial functions, it will be appreciated that persons who do not possess the necessary knowledge, the necessary insurance experience, the necessary actuarial qualifications, however eminent they may be otherwise in other fields, cannot contribute usefully to the functioning of this Committee. The representatives of employees also, whatever other functions they may be able to discharge well, cannot function usefully on this Committee....

SHRI NAMBIAR : They can help them with their experience.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have explained the scope of the Committee. It is very

technical; it is a specialised one; it is only an actuarial function, and actuarial function requires a certain amount of training and a certain amount of background; it is not on other policy matters; it is only an arithmetical exercise...(*Interruptions*). You all know very well the actuarial functions. If the hon. Member wants to know the details, we can certainly educate him later, but, I think, he understands basically what are the functions of the Committee .... (*Interruptions*). Surely, these are technical functions which you have to leave to technical men. How can you dispute that?

SHRI NAMBIAR: One of the employees can also be a technical man.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He may certainly be a technical man in other fields, but not necessarily in this. A man who drives an engine may not be able to drive a plane. This point is, some technical knowledge is required...

SHRI NAMBIAR: He can sit for a discussion on engine repair, not for driving a plane.

SHRI K. C. PANT: If even this statement is disputed, then it becomes very difficult.

I come to another matter which was dealt with by several hon. Members, and that was with regard to the Consultative Committee. Several members suggested that the Controller should not be the Chairman of the Consultative Committee. One or two members suggested that the Committee's decision should be binding on the Controller.

Again, I must make it clear that the functions of the consultative committee do not extend over the entire duties of the Controller, but it is only in respect of certain specific powers newly introduced by this Bill and I have, in my opening statement, specified exactly which of the powers are affected and which of the powers are involved. These provisions are more in the nature of penal provisions for erring insurers and not a code of conduct to make good ones better. This has to be understood. Therefore it is inappropriate to think of eminent men outside the insurance field on the consultative committee. And again, the advice is not binding. I would like you to understand that Some persons wanted that to be binding, but we have deliberately made it not binding so that the Controller who has a statutory function to perform performs it properly.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Why do you want him to be the Chairman?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Well, I will tell you. I want him to be the Chairman because the primary responsibility for administering the Act should be that of the Controller and has, in fact, been performed by the Controller. That is what we are doing in this Act. And, this consultative committee is not intended to be an appellate committee as that is provided for otherwise and this is not an appellate body at all. You may say this is a body which gives an informed second opinion on a question, within the purview of the question, in respect of matters brought within the purview of this particular committee. That is all that it does. It gives an informed second opinion. While the opinion would be valuable and would be given due consideration by the Controller (and one can expect healthy conventions to evolve in this respect), I do not think we should do anything that would take away the position which the Controller has, as a statutory officer, in respect of all these decisions. That is his statutory obligation. Therefore, this is the basic point why we want him to be the Chairman of this body. We have provided for appeal to the Central Government and that provision should give complete assurance to insurers against any arbitrary exercise of authority.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Why not appellate tribunal.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I will come to that. While considering any appeal the Central Government will have the entire record before it—not only the opinion of the Controller but the opinions of the members of the committee and all of them will be taken into account before arriving at any decision. Therefore, the opinion of the other members will not be disregarded. That is why I said earlier that there should be no misapprehension and no grievance in this regard.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

Shri C. C. Desai has expressed a fear that the Controller would by-pass the consultative committee. The relevant section clearly lays down that before exercising any of the powers specified in that section the controller must consult the consultative committee. So that fear is unfounded.

Now, another reason why the Chairman has to be the Controller is that there may be many occasions when official files need to be referred to. And, the Controller or the Chairman may have to see what the Government has done in regard to other companies and other cases. Access to these official files would not be possible in the case of a non-official Chairman. From this point of view also an official Chairman, in this case the Controller, is absolutely necessary.

You have raised the point, why not an appellate tribunal. Well, I think (and I mean no disrespect to judicial authority) you will appreciate that if there is an appeal to a judicial authority then there would be procedural delays one cannot help and that would prevent expeditious action being taken. We want to enforce the provisions of the Act as expeditiously as possible. Therefore we cannot accept the suggestion for having a tribunal as the appellate body.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Our fear is this. The official in the Central Government is the *guru* and the controller is in a sense, a *sishya*. If the *sishya's* suggestion comes to the *guru*, he will only endorse that. They are all Colleagues in a way and an appeal to one from the decision of the other may not give the requisite results. That is why we suggested this appellate tribunal. Anyway, it is for the Government to decide.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am glad he has conceded the right to Government to decide.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : They are in a majority.

SHRI K. C. PANT : But the whole point is that the Central Government are the appellate body. The appeal is to them; it is not to some officers. There are officers in the Central Government. If one doubted the approach in these matters and their *bona fides*, that is another matter. They do exercise a lot of authority and are supposed to, and on behalf of public interest, they are supposed to. When the appeal is to the Central Government, others, apart from the officers, are also involved in the process. So I think, all in all, my hon. friend will realise that appeal to the Central Government is the best guarantee available, perhaps better than even the other ones he has in mind.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Government never want separation of powers ; they want legislative, executive, judicial, all powers together. This is negation of democracy. Anyway, that is in a wider context.

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is a very wide context.

There was some reference made to the powers of the Controller. Here again, two widely differing points of view were expressed. One was that they are excessive ; I think Shri Kothari called them Draconian powers. I hear the phrase 'Draconian powers' from him very often. On the other hand, some hon. friends suggested that these powers are not enough; I think Shri Fernandes said there are powers and asked, are they enough ?

If they go into the Bill in detail, they will find that the powers, in the words of Shri Barua, are plentiful. They are plentiful and adequate. Certainly for the purposes we have in mind, they are sufficient. I fail to understand the argument that the other may not give the Controller should not have powers. What is this social control Bill about if the Controller is not to be given powers to control ?

Therefore, I hope Shri Kothari will give cool thought to this particular question and understand that without this essential control, the whole Bill becomes infructuous and meaningless.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : The only question is whether it should be excessive or mild control.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are losing time.

SHRI NAMBIAR : What is the use of mild control ?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Normal control.

SHRI NAMBIAR : If at all there is control, it must be strong control.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Shri Nambiar is always for bureaucratic authoritarianism. That is his philosophy, a reflection of the international philosophy to which he subscribes.

SHRI K. C. PANT : This pleasant dialogue between Shri Kothari and Shri Nambiar is one to which we are perpetually accustomed. Let us get on with the business in hand.

I think Shri S. M. Krishna expressed the fear that politicians may be appointed as Controllers or Chairmen. I think he is a new member and I should draw his attention to the fact that it is not for the first time that it is proposed to appoint a Controller. There has always been a Controller of Insurance ever since the Insurance Act was enacted in 1939 ; it is not as though the Central Government can appoint anybody they like. There are certain qualifications prescribed. The Act itself provides :

> "The Central Government shall have due regard to the following considerations, namely, whether the person to be appointed has had experience in industrial, commercial or insurance matters and whether such person has actuarial qualifications".

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : He is only a Deputy Secretary now.

SHRI K. C. PANT : A Deputy Secretary may fulfil these qualifications and be there. This certainly can be looked into. As I said, these are the qualifications provided.

Therefore, there need not be this fear or apprehension that politicians may be appointed. I do not know why politicians are so much against their own tribe. I have never understood this. In this House time and again member after member gets up and says that we should see to it that a politician does not get it. Here we are, all of us for better or worse, some brand of politicians. It is a kind of masochistic pleasure that we get out of denigrating ourselves.

Another point was raised regarding reinsurance abroad and the point was made that considerable drain of foreign exchange is incurred because of this reinsurance abroad, and it was suggested that this drain should be stopped either by setting up reinsurance facilities within the country or by restricting reinsurance abroad. This is a point which I want the House to understand carefully. It is perhaps not appreciated that in insurance it is extremely difficult for any country to be self-contained. The spreading of insurance in the world market is a very essential Part of general insurance. There are some very large properties in our country requiring insurance such as the public sector industrial complexes, aircraft, ships etc., and even a part of the risk on these properties cannot be borne by insurance in India. Reinsurance abroad in such cases is unavoidable. Such reinsurance may in a run of years show a drain of the amount of profit earned by the foreign reinsurers, but on the other hand we are protected from the possibility of having suddenly to face very large losses, especially those which require to be replaced from foreign exchange resources. Moreover, insurance always implies fluctuations and it is not that the business consistently leads to foreign exchange drain only. I shall give a few instances. During the year 1965 this country got a foreign exchange gain to the extent of about Rs. 4.7 crores, and again in 1966 there has been a foreign exchange gain of Rs. 6.9 crores. If reinsurance had not been made abroad during these years we would have been required to find foreign exchange from other sources. Nevertheless, I accept the point that we should not allow any unnecessary reinsurance to be made abroad. Therefore, powers have been taken to scrutinise reinsurance treaties and call for their rectification if they are titled against national interests. That has been provided for. With these powers one should expect this outflow of foreign exchange should cease. I think that the natural anxiety of hon. members on this score will

[Shri K. C. Pant]

have been allayed by the advantages and disadvantages that have been placed before them.

Coming to the question of Surveyors and Loss Assessors which was raised by some hon. Members I have to point out that the provision in the Bill might cause hardship in the case of assessors who do not possess the technical qualification and are at present practising either as Surveyors or Loss Assessors. The Bill requires that such persons in order to be eligible to obtain a licence must have been in practice at least for seven years. I appreciate the point that has been made that the provision in the Bill would mean hardship to those who have set up practice recently and who could not possibly have foreseen that such a provision would come into being. I shall keep this in mind and take a sympathetic view when amendments to the concerned clause are taken up.

My hon. friend Shri C. C. Desai raised the point that the provisions of Bill should be applied equally to the Life Insurance Corporation, Public Sector Corporations and to general insurance companies, and he suggested that the entire Insurance Act should be made applicable to the public sector. As far as the subsidiaries of the LIC are concerned, they have to comply with all the requirements of the Insurance Act.

They do not enjoy any special privilege. Certain provisions of the Insurance Act already apply to the LIC and with the proposed new provisions all relevant provisions of the Act will apply to the LIC. So far as its general insurance business is concerned the LIC will not enjoy any special privilege as only those sections are excluded which it would be impraticable to apply. For instance Sec. 6A regarding capital structure is not applied. Obviously we cannot apply it. Sec. 7B regarding investments is applied, The brief point is that the LIC would not enjoy a privileged position. I can assure the hon. Member on this.

Lastly there are amendments to the effect that the Bill should be circulated for eliciting public opinion. These amendments were moved earlier also and they were rejected. Now there is much less reason for accepting these amendments because the Joint Committee has gone into the whole policy. It has received a large number of memoranda. It has heard evidence from a large number of concerned persons and as the report of the Joint Committee indicates these amendments were moved and rejected. I hope the strength of the arguments I have placed before them will appeal to them and at least the reasonable part of their mind will be satisfied by the appeal that I have made and they will not press these amendments.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI *rose—*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not allowing you.

I will now put the amendments for circulation to the vote of the House—Amendments 1, 2,3 and 15.

Amendments Nos 1, 2, 3 and 15 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the question is :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, so as to provide for the extension of social control over insurers carrying on general insurance business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, and also to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up the clauses.

There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 5. The question is :

> "That clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Business Advisory Committee had allotted 5 hours and there was a demand that time should be extended. I have already said that you can go back to the business Ad-

visory Committee. I have seen the report yesterday. Nobody asked for extension. Therefore I will stick to the time limit and keeping in view that we have already exceeded the time, I will allow only one hour for clause by clause consideration.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप को एक घंटा बढ़ाने का अधिकार है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What I would suggest is that to save time, only important amendments should be premitted. There are several amendments.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : May I suggest that you read the amendments and suggest which are important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you accept my decision, I am prepared.

Clause 6—(*Amendment of Section* 7)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : (Banka) : I beg to move :

Page 4, line 10,—

for "total" *substitute*

"net" (4)

Page 4, line 15,—

for "total" *substitute*—

"net" (5)

Page 5, line 25,—

for "total" *substitute*

"net" (6)

Page 5, line 34,—

for "total" *substitute* "net" (7)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon): I beg to move :

Page 4, line 10,—

for "total gross" *substitute*—

"net" (31)

Page 4, line 15,—

for "total gross" *substitute*—

"net" (32)

Page 5, line 25,—

for "total gross" *substitute*—

"net" (33)

Page 5, line 34,—

for "total gross" *substitute*—

"net" (34)

SHRI NAMBIAR : I beg to move :

Page 4, lines 34 and 35,—

for "one hundred and fifty thousand" *substitute* "five hundred thousand" (49)

Page 7, line 28,—

for "two extensions" *substitute*—

"one extension" (50)

Page 8, line 2,—

for "ten" *substitute*—

"fifty" (51)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I move all my amendments along with those who have moved the same.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The amendments of Shri George Fernandes and Shri S. M. Banerjee, Nos. 75, 76 and 77, are the same as Nos. 49, 50 and 51.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Beni Shanker Sharma. We have to finish 100 amendments. Just two minutes.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Sir, this is not possible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should have gone to the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The House is supreme.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : When this Bill was sent to the Joint Committee, we discussed the matter for three days. So far as the clauses were concerned, there also we had only one day's time and I may tell you that, with a full sense of responsibility, the time given to us or the time that we had at our disposal there was not sufficient to deal with all these matters.

For example, the amendment that I have suggested here is, that in the place of

[Shri Beni Shanker Sharma]

total gross premium it should be the net gross premium. Formerly, in the original Act, a deposit of Rs. 3,50,000 was provided. In the amending Bill, it was suggested that this deposit should be increased to Rs. 20 lakhs. After some discussion we decided that instead of Rs. 20 lakhs, this amount should be reduced to Rs. 10 lakhs in the case of those insurers whose premium did not exceed Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 20 lakhs may be prescribed in the case of those whose premium income exceeded Rs. 1 crore. Unfortunately, Shri K. C. Pant was not there ; Shri Morarji Desai was there. The matter as to whether it meant the total gross premium or the net gross premium was not thrashed out there and it was left to the draftsmen. I can tell you with all sincerity that this matter as to whether it should be the gross premium or the net premium was not decided.

I would now like to draw your attention and the attention of the House to the fact that there is a gulf of difference between total gross premium and net gross premium. Our intention in the Joint Committee was to help the smaller insurers. The premium income of companies which have gross income of Rs. 1 crore, is actually not Rs. 1 crore. They have got to reinsure, and their net premium income is the gross premium plus or minus, as the case may be, the re-insurance premium. This is a very important point, and this has been missed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Sir, at this rate, we cannot proceed. This is like the caravan flying.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not get agitated. Resume your seat.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : I am making a very important point. So far as the bigger insurance companies are concerned, you will be helping them indirectly at the cost of smaller ones and about which my friends have been clamouring so much. For example, companies like the New India Insurance Co., or such other companies will not feel the pinch of this difference, but so far as the smaller and medium-sized companies are concerned, they will be thrown out of business. One reason for reducing this deposit from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs was that the smaller and medium-sized companies should also be enabled to exist and carry on their business. I submit that this matter was not thoroughly thrashed out in the joint Select Committee. The hon. Minister will agree with me that in fixing the deposit of Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs, gross premium should not be taken into account and it is the net premium that should be taken into consideration, that is, the gross premium earned in India minus the reinsurance premium that is paid to the reinsurers.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Sir, I can appreciate your hurry, but the difficulty is that it is such an important Bill with so many clauses that even to understand my argument, even for a person like you who is very much learned, it will take time, because, the whole clause has to be read and the amendment has to be read. Therefore, I request you to show me a little bit of indulgence.

Clause 6 amends section 7 of the principal Act, which is very important. It says that where there is a gross premium return to the extent of Rs 1 crore, the amount to be deposited is only Rs. 10 lakhs. Previously it was Rs. 20 lakhs, but the Joint Committee reduced it to Rs. 10 lakhs. I am sorry for that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. member may continue on the next occasion.

15.01 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Forty-First Report

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR (Dohad): I beg to move :

> "That this House do agree with the Forty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 4th December, 1968."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Forty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 4th December, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

15.01½ hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE* : STATUS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : After extension of time, we have 1 hour and 35 minutes for this resolution. How much time would the Home Minister require ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : About 25 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 10 minutes will have to be given to the mover for reply. That means we have 1 hour left.

Now, Mr. Mukerjee may continue.

SHRI. H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on the last occasion, I had just begun my opposition to the resolution moved by my hon. friend, because it asked for the abrogation of article 370 of the Constitution. It is easy and tempting for us to be carried away by the idea of the unity of our country, but it would be wrong to forget that the unity of our country rests upon the recognition of diversity and it is exactly this diversity which has brought about the incorporation in our Constitution of such an article as article 370.

Kashmir is inhabited in the main by our Musalman fellow citizens and I think it is always necessary for us to recall to ourselves the part which the Muslims have played in Indian life and the contribution which they have made. When the Muslims first came to India, they did not come like the British did, as brids of prey and birds of passage. They became part of the soil and this has continued ever since. I remember a Muslim leader having once said something which has stuck in my memory. He said, when a Hindu dies, his body is burnt and the ashes are thrown into the river to be carried away by the current, God knows where. But when a Muslim dies, he wants six foot by three of Indian soil. He belongs to India in life as well as in death. That is the kind of feeling which animates patriotic people in our country. We know that men like Zain-ul-Abedin of Kashmir and Akbar are heroes of Indian history, irrespective of the community to which they happened to belong.

In Kashmir, there is no getting away from the fact that there is a certain amount of distrust and dislike of some aspects of Indian administration and attitude, but at the same time, there is a great reservoir of goodwill and affection for India and it should be our endeavour to restore that affection to its proper place of consolidation in our politics. I recall, for instance, how Kashmiris at one point of time before the partition used to come to our country for the purpose of trade, particularly before onset of winter. In Amritsar, there used to be the *Kashmirian-di-sarai*, which perhaps does not exist today, because they are no longer in a position to come to this country.

We have to tackle the problem of Kashmir, a difficult and delicate problem and nothing should be done to upset the balance which has been set up for the time being.

We are dealing with the problem of India's diversity in different ways as the Home Minister knows very much to his cost. We have the problem of Nagaland which we are trying to grapple as best as we may. We may not be happy with it, but it is there on the map. We have the problem of Mizos who are also a headache of a serious character. We have the problem of Assam re-organisation on which a Bill is going to be introduced soon in this House. We have the problem even of autonomy for the Darjeeling district and in regard to this we were told this morning in reply to Starred Question No. 577 that the Prime Minister does not consider this matter of autonomy to be autonomy to be feasible, but the Home Minister must know that in West Bengal, not only the United Front which includes the Gorkha League, but the Congress Party in that area support autonomy for the people of

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Darjeeling district because they are an entity in themselves. There are rumblings in many other areas, tribal and other. We have to deal with this problem in different ways to cope with the requirements of the situation.

These differences and diversities we cannot dismiss as figments of imagination; we cannot dismiss them as the creation of mischief-makers. Therefore, I say unless you want uniformity which can be imposed only by continuing coercion, you must come to terms with this variety and this variety is indeed the secret of the richness and the vitality of India's culture.

Sir, Art. 370 may be called not a completely logical proposition. But life is not logic. We have to consider whether it is a good mechanism for the time being, whether it is effective for the purposes that we want to see subserved. Would its abrogation bring any real change for the better as far as our country is concerned. This question of abrogation we, in this House, cannot just decide like that. It has to be decided on the basis of the entirely voluntarily expressed desire of the people who inhabit Jammu and Kashmir.

I think, Sir, there is no dichotomy between a good Kashmiri and a good Indian. I have to be a good Bengali, if I am to be a better Indian. The Home Minister has to be a good Maharashtrian, if he is to be a better Indian. A Kashmiri has to coordinate his Kashmiriness and his Indianness. We do have this duality to our personality, That is a matter which we cannot wish away.

I remember on this occasion that only recently we went—six of us Members of Parliament with the Speaker at our head—to the Soviet Union. There you have a centralised administration no doubt—centralised because of the power of ideology which cements all the differences into a sort of unity. But there we discovered that in the State of Georgia, which is one of the constituent Republics of the Soviet Union, they have a separate Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Speaker had a debate with them about the feasibility of having a separate Ministry of Foreign Affairs. We did not agree with them, but they put up their case and they have a separate Ministry for foreign affairs.

I am glad that my friend Shri Vajpayee said while moving this Resolution that in Kashmir we have to deal with a psychological problem. If it is a psychological problem, deal with it properly. Do not deal with it in the manner of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri who said the other day that we should get ex-armymen to inhabit the border areas and in his innocence, childlike innocence, he pretended to be amazed that the Kashmir Chief Minister Shri Sadiq sensed communalism in the suggestion. If we have to deal with a psychological problem, do not make that kind of faux paus, do not make that kind of suggestion which only muddies the waters of understanding, which only prevents the possibility of understanding.

I am glad this House takes note of so many abuses which happened in Kashmir from time to time, abuses in regard to electoral anomalies. I was sorry to notice that only yesterday—or, was it the day before ?—in regard to a question the Home Minister, I think it was Shri Shukla who was there, was trying to defend Government against the change that in Kasmir there had been improper rejection of a very large nnmber of election nominations, and I read in the course of the proceedings which came out that Shri Sundaram, who was our Chief Election Commissioner, he was only by and large satisfied, he had only a cursory glance at the report and that he had not gone into the matter. This kind of information is often nationed by Bakshiji. You should do something about it.

The biggest abuse of all in Kashmir is the fact of poverty, in this winter with cold, sleet and snow and that sort of thing. We know the kind of flimsy clothing the average Kashmiri has to put up with ; we also know he carries some kind of fire inside his clothing in order to keep warm somehow or other. We have got to do something about it. Then, in spite of whatever Shri Vajpayee might say about the right of any Indian to go and buy land, do not allow the land-hungry moneybags of India to wrest the soil of Kashmir from its people what is needed is genuine land reforms.

In Kashmir they made an effort to do something about education, it is free up to the highest limit, but the opportunity for it cannot be taken advantage of by the people because of their poverty. How can you have education really widespread if the people have not got the wherewithal even to take advantage of the facilities for education which are offered. It is the problem of poverty of Kashmir which is the most stupendous of all, as it is in the rest of the country, and if you can win the heart of the Kashmiris by tackling the matter by proper planning, then you will actually be doing something worthwhile.

Therefore, the remedy for Kashmir is more democracy I do not khow why Bakshi Sahib and Sadiq and Sheikh Abdulla cannot sit down together. Even if there is no agreement, even then I would like to have it, I want it, because whatever you might say against Sheikh Abdulla, he has been the only chrismatic leader still left in Kashmir, and perhaps the rest of the country. He is a temperamental mercurial man, long accustomed to leadership over unquestioning disciples like our Bakshi himself; and you have to make allowances for that. After all, government kept him in jail for many years, but the cases against him failed in spite of crores of rupees of Indian money having been spent in the prosecution against Sheikh Abdulla. None has fought more lion-heartedly against the idea of partition, against the pernicious two-nation theory than Sheikh Abdulla. I want a probe to unravel the mystery of 1964 when Sheikh Abdulla came and met Jawaharlal Nehru and some kind of consensus was beginning to grow between them and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's daughter has been privy to that understanding. But we do not know what that was. It is very necessary for the country to be told about what happened. The mystery of 1964 has got to be unravelled, but the Prime Minister knows that discretion for her is the better part of valour for she has to carry on with political colleagues about whom she cannot be too sure, who cannot be expected to come out with an imaginative and effective approach to questions.

I shall finish presently but I would, with your permission, quote from a publication sent to most of us by Mr. J. J. Singh—I do not know him—in regard to the Kashmir problem wherein he says that at a press conference Sheikh Abdulla had said :

> "It is sheer nonsense to say that I want Kashmir to go to Pakistan. It is sheer nonsense to say that I want an independent Kashmir."

Then a question was posed to him.

> "This leaves China and India. We are sure you do not want to go to China. Therefore, let us sit down and find a way how we can live at peace with each other."

That is the perspective which is opening. In spite of the deficiencies of the Convention which took place the other day in Srinagar, that is the perspective which we have to follow. I am sorry to say that today again there was a question, Unstarred Question No. 3635, in regard to Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's opinion that the Prime Minister and her colleagues should keep in contact with Sheikh Abdulla, and the answer was :

> "The matter would need to be considered from all angles."

I do not quite know, this is diplomatic language with a vengeance, "the matter would have to be considered from all angles." You have to sit down together, for without this kind of discussion you cannot help matters.

Therefore my appeal to my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee is—I know that he has the best of intentions unlike some of his tribe ; I know that he does not want to have something wrong, something mischievous, something which would go against the grain of Indian decency—please do not upset a delicate balance which has been set up in Kashmir because after all the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954 has been amended several times—in 1956, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1963 —and by this kind of amendment we can easily bring about further adjustments which would keep up that delicate balance till at least we can have a radical solution.

I should, therefore, conclude by saying that the solution of the Kashmir problem would only come when we agree to sit down together and discuss the problem, when Government makes every effort,

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adopts interim measures to ensure democracy and a clean administration, when Government takes special steps in order to have welfare measures adopted and implemented in Kashmir. Most important of all, the first and last thing is that we have to win the heart of the Kashmiri. He belongs to the same country as mine. From Bengal in the old days, in the time of Lalitaditya and Muktaditya, there used to go streams of scholars to learn in Kashmir. Kashmir is a part of India. India has Kashmir within herself. But we cannot have the Kashmiri people against their will incorporated—not integrated but incorporated—into the body of India. We have to win their hearts. Unless we succeed in doing that job successfully, nothing actually will happen. *Nanyah pantha vidyate ayanaya*. That is the only motto that I can give as a piece of advice to my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee.

श्री ग्रहमद ग्रागा (बारामूला) : सभापति जी, "फैली हुई जमीन पर ऐसे है मेरी सरगुजश्त, जैसे हवा के हाथ में बिखरी हुई कोई किताब"। हम जिसको देखते हैं, वह काश्मीर के मुताल्लिक बात करता है। ग्राये दिन काश्मीर के मसले का जिक्र किया जाता है। हर एक शख्स यह समझता है कि काश्मीर के मुताल्लिक उसको इस कद्र वाकफियत है, जितनी खुद काश्मीरियों को भी नहीं है। हर शख्स यह समझता है कि काश्मीर के मुताल्लिक मुझ से ज्यादा कोई नहीं जानता है।

जिस वक्त श्री गोपालस्वामी ग्रायंगर ने यह मोशन कांस्टीट्युएन्टी एसेम्बली के सामने रखी ग्रौर मौलाना हसरत मौहानी ने यह एतराज किया कि यह डिसक्रिमिनेशन क्यों किया जा रहा है, तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि काश्मीर के खास हालत की वजह से यह प्राविजन रखा जा रहा है। वे खास हालत ये थे कि हमारी बहुत सी टेरीटरी किसी ग्रौर के कब्जे में चली गई थी, कुछ लोग हम से ग्रलग हो चुके थे ग्रौर हमारा केस सिक्यूरिटी कौंसिल के सामने था। वे हालात ग्राज भी मौजूद हैं।

सवाल यह है कि ग्रार्टिकल 370 के एब्रोगेशन से क्या होगा। जैसा कि प्रोफेसर मुकर्जी ने कहा है, हमें काश्मीर को ग्रपने साथ इनटेग्रेट करना है, उसको इनकार्पोरेट नहीं करना है। ग्रगर ग्रार्टिकल 370 के एब्रोगेशन के बगैर भी इनटेग्रेशन हो रहा है ग्रौर खुद काश्मीर के लोगों की दरख्वास्त पर कांस्टीट्यूशन की एन्ट्रीज ग्रौर ग्रार्टिकल्ज को काश्मीर पर लागू किया जा रहा है, तो फिर उसके एब्रोगेशन की बात समझ में नहीं ग्राती है। इस वक्त तो काश्मीर का हिन्दुस्तान के साथ इनटेग्रेशन हो रहा है, लेकिन ग्रगर ग्रार्टिकल 370 का एब्रोगेशन होगा, तो वह इनकार्पोरेशन होगा। इसी बात में ग्रेस है कि काश्मीर के लोग खुद इस मुल्क के ज्यादा नजदीक ग्राना चाहते हैं ग्रौर यहां के कानूनों को ग्रपने यहां लागू करना चाहते हैं।

मैं समझता हूं कि ग्रार्टिकल 370 तो एक म्यूजियम पीस बन कर रह गया है। वह तो एक पुल की तरह है, जिसके जरिये काश्मीर का इस मुल्क के साथ इनटेग्रेशन हो रहा है। इस वक्त तक यहां के कस्टम्ज, सेंट्रल एक्साइज, डाक-तार, हवाई सर्विस ग्रौर ग्राकाशवाणी वहां काम कर रहे हैं, ग्राई० ए० एस० ग्रौर ग्राई० पी० एस० भी यहां पर लागू कर दी गई है, ग्राडिटर-जनरल ग्रौर इलैक्शन कमिश्नर का जूरिसडिक्शन भी वहां पर हो गया है। हमारे प्रेजिडेंट वहां के हाई कोर्ट के जजिज को मुकर्रर करते हैं। इसके ग्रलावा हमने 1964 में ग्रार्टिकल 357 ग्रौर 350 लागू करने के बाद यह सूरत पैदा कर दी है कि काश्मीर में भी सदरे-जम्हूरिया का राज हो सके। बाकि क्या रह गया है ? मुझे तो कुछ नजर नहीं ग्राता है।

ग्रब ग्रार्टिकिल 370 को ऐब्रोगेट कराएंगे तो कैसे कराएंगे ? इसके लिए तो काश्मीर की कांस्टीट्यूएंट ग्रसैम्बली बुलानी पड़ेगी ग्रौर उसको बुलाने के मानी यह हैं कि शायद फिर सेक्योरिटी कौंसिल में बहस शुरू हो जाय। तो यह एक चीज जो फैसल हो चुकी है, उसको दौबारा फिर उभाड़ने से क्या फायदा है ? काश्मीर के ग्राईन का दफा 3 यह कहता है :

"रियासत जम्मू और काश्मीर हिन्द यूनियन का अटूट अंग है और यह ऐसा रहेगा।"

यह अगर एक बात हो चुकी है तो मुझे नजर नहीं आता कि ऐब्रोगेशन से अब क्या होगा? काश्मीर की कांस्टीट्यूएंट असेम्बली ने तीन अहम फैसले किए हैं। एक फैसला तो यह किया कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का एक अटूट अंग होगा। दूसरा यह है कि हेरिडिटरी मानर्की एबालिश की जाय और तीसरे यह कि बिग एस्टेट्स एबालीशन ऐक्ट वहाँ नाफिज कर दिया, जागीरदारी को खत्म कर दिया। सवाल यहां पैदा किया जाता है कि नान-स्टेट सिटीजंज वहां कोई जमीन नहीं खरीद सकते। हकीकत यह है कि गैर-जराम्रत पेशा लोग काश्मीर के भी जो हैं, वह भी वहां जरी जमीन नहीं खरीद सकते तो यह लैंड लाज अलग चीज हैं। यह लैंड लाज वहाँ महाराज हरि सिंह के जमाने में लागू हो गए थे। उसमें यह है कि रियासत का गैर जराअन बाशिंदा भी वहां जरी जमीन नहीं खरीद सकता। तो सिर्फ यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नान-काश्मीरियों के साथ नहीं किया, बल्कि काश्मीर के किसानों को बचाने के लिये उन्होंने यह ला बना दिया कि वहां कोई काश्त की जमीन न खरीद सके। सन् 1947 के बाद जब हमने एक बार जागीरदारी को खत्म कर दिया लैंड रिफार्म्स को वहां लागू कर दिया तो अब उस सारे लैंड रिफार्म्स को आप मलियामेट क्यों करना चाहते हैं? हमने लैंड टु दि टिलर कर दिया। इसके बाद हमने सीलिंग मुकर्रर की कि 23 एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन किसी के पास नहीं रहेगी। इस सबको आप मलियामेट कर देना चाहते हैं। इस वक्त अगर काम चल रहा है और ठीक चल रहा है तो क्यों सारी चीज को आप उलट-पलट करने पर तुले हुए हैं? यह उलट पलट करने से और तूफान मचाने से क्या फायदा होगा?... (व्यवधान)...वाजपेयी साहब की मैं बड़ी कद्र करता हूं। इसके पहले कि मैं अपने नुक्तानजर को पेश करूं उनकी चंद बातों का कुछ थोड़ा सा जवाब देने की कोशिश करूंगा। उन्होंने कहा कि 120 रुपये उनको मिले जो 1965 में जम्मू की तरफ आए और उन लोगों को जो पार चले गए उनको 600 रुपए दिए गए। अब मुझे बड़ा रंज है और अफसोस है कि इनके पास जो फैक्ट्स लाए गए वह वह गलत लाए गए और वह फैक्ट्स चूंकि गलत थे इसलिए उन्होंने ऐसा कहा वरना वह कभी एसा नहीं कहते। फैक्ट यह है कि 120 रुपये का कोई फिगर नहीं है। 1 मेम्बर फैमिली अगर आई तो उसको सौ रुपये दिये, दो मेम्बर फैमिली को 160 रुपये दिए, तीन मेम्बर को 200 रुपये दिए, चार के लिए 240 रुपये दिए, 5 मेम्बर के लिए 270 दिए और 6 या 6 से ज्यादा के लिए 300 रु० दिए जो अपनी तरफ आए और मरम्मत मकान के लिये 5 सौ रुपये दिए। अगर मकान बिल्कुल डिस्ट्राय हो चुका है तो फिर 500 रुपये दिए और इसके अलावा दो पोल और एक दरख्त उनको दिए ताकि वह मकान बना सकें। यह सब ग्रान्ट है। अब वह लोग जो उस पार चले गए उनको क्या दिया? हकीकत बिलकुल उलटी है। उनको कर्ज दिया गया मैक्सिमम 300 और मिनियम 100 रुपये। यह पुन्छ वालों को मिल गया लेकिन रजौरी वालों के लिये जो इमदाद थी वह पूरा ही नहीं हुई। यह हैं असली हकीकत। उनके पास जो मालूमात आई वह बिलकुल गलत आई। अगर हमसे पूछा होता तो हम शायद गवर्नमेंट रेकर्ड ही पकड़ा देते कि यह हुआ है। गवर्नमेंट आर्डर तो गजट में भी आ जाता है। उसमें कोई सीक्रेट बात नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह है कि 1965 से पहले जो रिफ्यूजी आए थे हमारे यहां उनके रिहैबिलीटेशन पर 7 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए।

एक डाक्टर के मुताल्लिक कहा गया कि वह अमेरिका चला गया और अमेरिका जाने के बाद वह पहले पाकिस्तान में नौकरी ढूंढता रहा। फिर काश्मीर आया तो उसको एकदम प्रोफेसर बना दिया। मगर हकीकत क्या है? डाक्टर जहूर साहब यहां तालीम हासिल करने के बाद बक्शी साहब की वजारत में बाहर चले गए। 9 वर्ष वह टीच करते रहे, पैंसिलवानिया यूनिवर्सिटी और गाई हास्पिटल में पढ़ाते रहे। उसके बाद लौट

[श्री ग्रहमद ग्रागा]

कर ग्राए । टीचिंग एक्सपीरिएंस उनको था । जब पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन काश्मीर का उनको लेगा तो ठीक है, नहीं लेगा तो नहीं रहेंगे । गवर्नमेंट की कोई खास बात उसमें नहीं है ।

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी (श्रीनगर) : ग्रागा साहब, ग्रापने इसको ग्रधूरा छोड़ दिया ।

श्री ग्रहमद ग्रागा : ग्रधूरा नहीं छोड़ा । इतना काफी है । मुझे ग्रौर बातें भी कहनी हैं ।

यहां कहा गया कि चीफ मिनिस्टर के टेलीफोन का बिल 2 लाख रुपया है । यह भी हकीकत नहीं है । हकीकत यह है कि एक सवाल ग्रसेम्बली में हुग्रा कि मिनिस्टर्स का टेलीफोन बिल क्या है तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि पहली मार्च 1966 से जुन 1968 तक चीफ मिनिस्टर का टेलीफोन बिल 1 लाख 3 हजार है ग्रौर इसमें भी क्या है ? इसमें एरियर क्लेम है 59-60 का जब बख्शी साहब वहां चीफ मिनिस्टर थे । बिल इनका है, दिया ग्रब जा रहा है । ग्रौर कहा उनको जा रहा है । एवरेज उनका बिल माहवार ढाई से तीन हजार है ग्रौर मेरा पूछे तो मेरा एक हजार रुपये होता है जो कि एक मामूली मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट हूं । हजार रुपये माहवार मेरा हो जाता है । मैं मानता हूं इसमें थोड़ा मिस यूज हो सकता है । लेकिन जब हमारा 1 हजार रुपये एलौवेबल है तो चीफ मिनिस्टर को 5ाई हजार नहीं एलाऊ करेंगे ? ग्रौर यह एरियर था 59-60 का, ग्राप पूछ लीजिये । एरियर तो ग्राम तौर हर हुग्रा ही करता है, ग्राप जानते हैं ।

बख्शी साहब ने एक ग्रफसर के मुताल्लिक कहा कि उसके खिलाफ कांसपरेसी का केस था । ग्रब सवाल यह है कि लाखों ग्रौर करोड़ो रुपये खर्च करने के बाद भी जब वह केस कहीं चला ही नहीं तो वह कांसपिरेटर कैसे हो गया ? वह ग्राई० ए० एस० में ग्रा गया तो सवाल यह है कि ग्राई० ए० एस० का सेलेक्शन कौन करता है ? चेयरमेन यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन, चेयरमेन स्टेट पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन, ग्रौर चीफ सेक्रेटरी जो यहां से वहां गया है, इन तीन ने सेलेक्शन किया । ग्रब उन्होंने किसको लिया किसको नहीं लिया, यह उनसे पूछ लीजिए । जिसके मुताल्लिक उन्होंने कहा कि वह एक ग्रादमी है शायद वह ग्रेजुएट नहीं होगा, लेकिन वह इनके वक्त में डी० सी० बना ग्रौर ग्रभी तक डी० सी० चला ग्रा रहा है ग्रौर वह इनका रिलेटिव भी है...

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI : He is a law graduate.

SHRI AHMAD AGA : He is related to you.

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI : To you ; not to me.

SHRI AHMAD AGA : Not to me.

एक सवाल यहां हमेशा इलैक्शन पेटीशंस का ग्राता है । प्रोफेसर मुकर्जी ने भी पेटीशंस के बारे में हवाला दिया । ग्रब मेरी समझ में नहीं ग्राता है कि एलेक्शन कमीशन ने तमाम हिंदुस्तान में दुरुस्त काम किया तो यहां वह गलत कैसे हो गया ? एलेक्शन कमीशन को क्या दिलचस्पी है कि काश्मीर में एलेक्शन गलत हो ? बात यह है कि इन्होंने वहां बेग्रन्दाज पेटीशंस कराई । हर केस के खिलाफ पेटीशंस कराई । 35 पेटीशंस वहां हैं । 25 में से एक यह जीत गए । बाकी हार रहे हैं । ग्रौर जज उसमें कौन हैं ? एक जज हैं जस्टिस गुर्द, वह यहीं के हैं । दूसरे हैं जस्टिस ग्रनन्त सिंह वह भी यहीं के हैं । एक जस्टिस बट काश्मीर के हैं । तो मैं क्या समझूं ग्रौर यह क्या समझाएंगे ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री साहब ने कहा कि पंजाब, राजस्थान, जम्मू-काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, सबको एक कर दो । वह पहले पंजाब को एक करके दिखलायें, फिर काश्मीर पर बहस

करें, यह बड़ी अजीब बात है कि पंजाब के तो दो हिस्से हो गए हैं, लेकिन वह कहते हैं कि काश्मीर को भी इसमें ले आओ। पता नहीं हम से क्यों बदज़न है, तकरीर करते हैं तो ऐसा लगता है कि इनको गुस्सा है। मुझे एक शेर याद आया—

यहां बाबस्तगी, वहां बरहमी,
क्या जानिये क्या है,
न हम अपनी नज़र समझे,
न हम उनकी अदा समझे।

यहां उस दिन भी कहा गया और आज भी एक सवाल के दौरान कहा गया कि शेख मुहम्मद अब्दुल्ला आमादा-बजंग है। वह आमादा-गजंग नहीं है। असलियत यह है कि प्रेम नाथ बजाज ने उनसे कहा कि आप सत्याग्रह लांच करें। उन्होंने कहा मैं सत्याग्रह लांच नहीं करूंगा, किसके खिलाफ़ करूं, ये तो अपने ही हैं। अगर शेख अब्दुल्लां अपने आपको चेन्ज करता है, अपने साथियों को चेन्ज करता है और वापस आता है, जहां उसने हमको राह दिखलाई थी, नेहरूजी की रोशनी में, तो उसको आने का मौका दीजिये। अगर वह संभल सकता है तो संभलने दीजिये, अगर नहीं संभलता है तो न सही। जहां तक उसकी तकरीरों का ताल्लुक है, मुझे उसमें कोई ऐसी चीज नज़र नहीं आती है, कि उससे ला-एण्ड आर्डर को कोई खतरा है। बल्कि कांग्रेस की पालिसी वहां सही साबित हुई, हमने वहां लोगों को डेमोक्रेटाइज किया, हर शख्स को अपनी राय देने का हक़ दिया। इस कन्वेंशन से यह साबित हुआ कि प्लेबिसाइट ही एक राय नहीं है, बल्कि वहां पर और भी रायें हैं जो ज्यादा अहमियत रखती है और शेख अब्दुल्ला ने उनके सामने तसलीम किया है कि यहां और रायें भी हैं, वाकई रियेलिटी और है, सिर्फ प्लेबिसाइट ही एक राय नहीं है। अगर इस कन्वेन्शन से उनको और उनके साथियों को कोई फायदा हुआ तो शायद अब वे रास्ते से बहुत दूर तक नहीं जायेंगे।

अब सभापति महोदय, काश्मीर का असल मसला क्या है, इसके बारे में चन्द बातें अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। वहां का मसला सियासी नहीं है, जैसा हीरेन मुकर्जी साहब ने कहा वहां का मसला साइकोलोजिकली विन-ओवर करने का है, सिर्फ इक्तसादी मसला है और कोई मसला नहीं है। अगर हम वहां का इक्तसादी मसला हल कर सकें, अगर वहां बेकारी दूर कर सकें तो प्राबलम हल हो सकती है। वहां पर किसान सिर्फ चार महीने काम करता है और आठ महीने बैठकर खाता है। वहां का मछेरा सर्दियों में जब कि पानी की सतह गिर जाती है मछली पकड़ने का काम करता है और गर्मियों में जब कि पानी की सतह ऊपर चली जाती है, बेकार रहता है, मछलियां नहीं पकड़ सकता। इस तरह का इन्तजाम होना चाहिये कि उनको सारे साल काम मिल सके।

हमारे पास 1947 में सिर्फ 4 मेगावाट पावर थी, आज 37 मेगावाट है, जोकि काफ़ी नहीं है। हमें सलाल, लोअर झेहलम, और अपर सिन्ध से ज्यादा पावर हासिल करनी चाहिये, लेकिन यह काम बहुत सुस्त रफ्तार से हो रहा हैं। ज्योलोजिकल सर्वे ने हमारे यहां कुछ मिनरल्ज़ का पता लगाया है, उनको एक्सप्लायेट करना है, उनकी निकासी करनी है। इससे लोगों को काम मिलेगा और वहां की इक्तसादी हालत सुधर सकती है।

जहां तक काश्मीर के भारत का इन्टीगरल पार्ट होने का ताल्लुक है, हम भारत के इन्टीगरल पार्ट है, हमने अपने कांस्टीचूशन में दफ़ा 3 में कहा है कि हम भारत के इन्टीगरल पार्ट हैं, इससे ज्यादा और क्या कहेंगे। हमेशा के लिये इन्टीगरल पार्ट हैं। इस लिये काश्मीर का जो असली मसला है वह यह है कि वहां की इक्तसादी तरक्की की जाय।

[شری احمد آغا (بارہ مولا) سبھاپتی جی جیلی ہوئی زمین پرایسی ہے میری سرگزشت - جیسے ہوا کے ہاتھ میں بکھری ہوئی کوئی کتاب -
ہم جس کو دیکھتے ہیں وہ کشمیر کے متعلق بات کرتا ہے. آئے دن کشمیر کے مسئلہ کا ذکر کیا جاتا ہے. ہر ایک شخص یہ سمجھتا ہے کہ کشمیر کے متعلق اس کو اس قدر واقفیت ہے. جتنی خود کشمیریوں کو بھی نہیں ہے - ہر ایک شخص یہ سمجھتا ہے کہ کشمیر کے متعلق مجھ سے زیادہ کوئی نہیں جانتا ہے -

جس وقت شری گوپال سوامی اینگر نے یہ موشن کانسٹی ٹیوٹ اسمبلی کے سامنے رکھی - مولانا حسرت موہانی نے یہ اعتراض کیا کہ یہ ڈسکریمینیشن کیوں کیا جا رہا ہے. تو انھوں نے جواب دیا کہ کشمیر کے خاص حالات کی وجہ سے یہ پراوزن رکھا جا رہا ہے. وہ خاص حالات یہ تھے کہ ہماری بہت سی ٹیریٹری کسی اور کے قبضہ میں چلی گئی تھی- کچھ لوگ ہم سے الگ ہو چکے تھے اور ہمارا کیس سیکیورٹی کونسل کے سامنے تھا - وہ حالات آج بھی موجود ہیں -

سوال یہ ہے کہ آرٹیکل ۳۷۰ کے ایبروگیشن سے کیا ہوگا. جیسا کہ مکرجی پروفیسر نے کہا ہے - ہمیں کشمیر کو اپنے ساتھ اینٹی گریٹ کرنا ہے اس کا ان کورپوریٹ نہیں کرنا ہے - اگر آرٹیکل ۳۷۰ کے ایبروگیشن کے بغیر بھی اینٹی گریشن ہو رہا ہے اور خود کشمیر کے لوگوں کی درخواست پر کانسٹی ٹیوشن کی اینٹریز اور آرٹیکلز کو کشمیر پر لاگو کیا جا رہا ہے تو پھر اس کے ایبروگیشن کی بات سمجھ نہیں آتی ہے - اس وقت تو کشمیر کا ہندوستان کے ساتھ اینٹی گریشن ہو رہا ہے لیکن اگر آرٹیکل ۳۷۰ کا ایبروگیشن ہوگا تو وہ ان کا رپوریشن ہوگا - اس بات میں گریس ہے کہ کشمیر کے لوگ خود اس ملک کے زیادہ نزدیک آنا چاہتے ہیں اور یہاں کے قانونوں کو اپنے یہاں لاگو کرنا چاہتے ہیں -

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آرٹیکل ۳۷۰ تو ایک میوزیم جیسی بن کر رہ گیا ہے وہ تو ایک پل کی طرح ہے جس کے ذریعہ کشمیر کا اس ملک کے ساتھ انٹی گریشن ہو رہا ہے - اس وقت تک یہاں کے کسٹمز - سینٹرل ایکسائز - ڈاک تار - ہوائی سروس اور آکاش وانی وہاں کام کر رہے ہیں - آئی - اے - ایس اور آئی - پی - ایس بھی وہاں پر لاگو کر دی ہے - ایڈیٹر جنرل اور الیکشن کمشنر کا جورسڈکشن بھی وہاں پر ہو گیا ہے. ہمارے پریذیڈنٹ وہاں کے ہائیکورٹ کے جج کو مقرر کرتے ہیں - اس کے علاوہ ہم نے ۱۹۶۴ء میں آرٹیکل ۳۵۶ اور ۳۵۷ لاگو کرنے کے بعد یہ صورت پیدا کر دی ہے کہ کشمیر میں بھی صدر جمہوریہ کا راج ہو سکے - باقی کیا رہ گیا ہے - مجھے تو کچھ نظر نہیں آتا ہے -

اب آرٹیکل ۳۷۰ کو ایبروگیٹ کرائیں گے تو کیسے کرائیں گے - وہ یوں کرائیں گے کہ کانسٹی ٹیوٹ اسمبلی بلانی پڑے گی - اور اس کو بلانے کے معنی یہ ہیں - کہ شاید پھر سیکورٹی کونسل میں بحث شروع ہو جائے تو یہ ایک چیز جو فیصل

ریاست جموں یا کشمیر ہندیونین کا اٹوٹ انگ ہے اور یہ ایسا رہے گا یہ اگر ایک بات ہو چکی ہے تو مجھے نظر نہیں آتا. کہ اس ایبروگیشن سے اب کیا ہوگا- کانسٹی ٹیوٹ اسمبلی نے تین اہم فیصلے کئے ہیں - ایک فیصلہ تو یہ کیا کہ کشمیر ہندوستان کا اٹوٹ انگ ہوگا - دوسرا یہ کہ ہیریڈیٹری مانرکی ابالش کی جائے اور تیسرے یہ کہ بگ اسٹیٹس ابالیشن ایکٹ وہاں قائم کر دیا- جاگیرداری کو ختم کر دیا - سوال یہاں پیدا کیا جاتا ہے کہ نان سٹیٹ سبجیکٹس وہاں کوئی زمین نہیں خرید سکتے. حقیقت یہ ہے کہ غیر زراعت پیشہ لوگ کشمیر کے بھی جو ہیں وہ بھی وہاں زرعی زمین نہیں خرید سکتے - یہ لینڈ لاز الگ چیز ہیں. یہ لینڈ لاز وہاں مہاراج ہری سنگھ کے زمانہ میں لاگو ہو گئے تھے - اس میں یہ ہے کہ ریاست کا غیر زراعت پیشہ باشندہ بھی وہاں زرعی زمین نہیں خرید سکتا. تو صرف یہ ڈسکریمینیشن نان کشمیریوں کے ساتھ نہیں کیا- بلکہ کشمیر کے کسانوں کے بچانے کے لئے انھوں نے یہ لا بنا دیا کہ وہاں کوئی کاست کی زمین نہ خرید سکے ۱۹۴۷ء کے بعد جب ہم نے ایک بار جاگیرداری کو ختم کر دیا- لینڈ ریفارمس کو وہاں لاگو کر دیا تو اب اس سارے لینڈ ریفارمس کو آپ ملیامیٹ کیوں کرنا چاہتے ہیں ہم نے لینڈ ٹو دی ٹلرز کر دیا - اس کے بعد ہم نے سیلنگ مقرر کی کہ ۲۳ ۲/ ایکڑ سے زیادہ زمین کسی کے پاس نہیں رہے گی - اس سب کو آپ ملیامیٹ کر دینا چاہتے ہیں - اس وقت اگر کام چل رہا ہے اور ٹھیک چل رہا ہے تو کیوں ساری چیز کو آپ پٹ کرنے پر تلے ہوئے ہیں - تو الٹ پلٹ کرنے اور طوفان مچانے سے کیا فائدہ ہوگا . . . (ویزدھان)

واجپئی صاحب کی میں بڑی قدر کرتا ہوں اس کے پہلے میں اپنے نقطۂ نظر کو پیش کروں - ان کی چند باتوں کا کچھ تھوڑا سا جواب دینے کی کوشش کروں گا - انھوں نے کہا کہ ۱۲۰ روپے ان کو ملے جو ۱۹۶۵ میں جموں کی طرف آئے - اور ان لوگوں کو جو پار چلے گئے ان کو چھ سو روپے دے گئے. اب مجھے بڑا رنج ہے اور افسوس ہے کہ ان کے پاس جو فیکٹس لائے گئے وہ غلط لائے گئے اور وہ فیکٹس چونکہ غلط تھے. اس لئے انھوں نے ایسا کہا ورنہ وہ کبھی ایسا نہیں کہتے. فیکٹ یہ ہے ۱۲۰ روپیہ کا کوئی فیگر نہیں ہے ایک ممبر فیملی اگر آئی تو اس کو سو روپے دیئے دو ممبر فیملی کو ۱۶۰ روپے دئے تین ممبر کو ۲۰۰ روپے دیئے چار کے لئے ۲۴۰ روپے دئے. پانچ ممبر کے لئے ۲۷۰ روپے دیئے - اور چھ یا چھ سے زیادہ کے لئے ۳۰۰ روپے دئے جو اپنی طرف آئے اور مرمت مکان کے لئے ۵۰۰ روپے دئے. اگر مکان بالکل ڈسٹرائے ہو چکا تھا تو پھر پانچ سو روپے دیئے اور اس کے علاوہ دو پنزل اور ایک درخت ان کو دیئے تاکہ وہ مکان بنا سکیں. یہ سب حرف ہے - اب وہ لوگ جو اس پار چلے گئے ان کو کیا دیا. حقیقت بالکل الٹی ہے ان کو قرض دیا گیا- میکسیم ۳۰۰ اور منیم ۱۰۰ روپے یہ پونچھ والوں کو مل گیا لیکن راجوری والوں کے لئے جو امداد تھی وہ ذرا ہی نہیں ہوئی. یہ ہے اصلی حقیقت - ان کے پاس جو معلومات آئیں وہ بالکل غلط آئیں -
اگر وہ ہم سے پوچھتے ہوتے تو ہم شاید گورنمنٹ ریکارڈ ہی پیش کر دیتے کہ یہ ہوا ہے - گورنمنٹ آرڈر تو گزٹ میں بھی آ جاتا ہے - اس میں کوئی سیکریٹ بات نہیں ہے - دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ ۱۹۶۵ء سے پہلے جو

ایک ڈاکٹر کے متعلق کہا گیا کہ وہ امریکہ چلا گیا اور امریکہ جانے کے بعد وہ پہلے پاکستان میں نوکری ڈھونڈتا رہا۔ پھر کشمیر آیا تو اس کو ایک دم پروفیسر بنا دیا۔ مگر حقیقت کیا ہے۔ ڈاکٹر ظہور صاحب یہاں سے تعلیم حاصل کرنے کے بعد بخشی صاحب کی وزارت میں باہر چلے گئے۔ نو برس ٹیچ کرتے رہے۔ بیلوا لیا یونیورسٹی اور گائی ہاسپٹل لندن میں پڑھاتے رہے۔ اس کے بعد لوٹ کر آئے۔ ٹیچنگ ایکسپیرینس ان کو تھا اب پبلک سروس کمیشن ان کو لے گا تو ٹھیک ہے۔ نہیں لے گا تو نہیں۔ گورنمنٹ کی کوئی خاص بات نہیں ہے

شری غلام محمد بخشی۔ آپ صاحب آپ نے اس کو ادھورا چھوڑ دیا۔

شری احمد آغا۔ ادھورا نہیں چھوڑا اتنا کافی ہے۔ مجھے اور باتیں بھی کہنی ہیں۔

یہاں کہا گیا کہ چیف منسٹر کے ٹیلیفون کا بل دو لاکھ روپیہ ہے۔ اب یہ حقیقت نہیں ہے۔ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ ایک سوال اسمبلی میں ہوا کہ منسٹرز کا ٹیلیفون بل کیا ہے تو انھوں نے جواب دیا کہ پہلی مارچ ۶۶ء سے جون ۶۷ء تک چیف منسٹر کا ٹیلیفون بل ۱ لاکھ ۳ ہزار ہے اور اس میں کیا ہے۔ اس میں ایریر کلیم ہے۔

[۱۹۵۹ اور ۱۹۶۰ کا جب بخشی صاحب وہاں چیف منسٹر تھے۔ بل ان کا ہے دیا اب جا رہا ہے ...... اور آج ان کا بل ماہوار ڈھائی سے تین ہزار ہے۔ اور میرا بھی پوچھیں تو میرا ایک ہزار روپے ہوتا ہے۔ جو ایک معمولی ممبر پارلیمنٹ ہوں۔ ہزار روپیہ ماہوار میرا ہو جاتا ہے میں مانتا ہوں کہ اس میں تھوڑا مسیوز ہو سکتا ہے لیکن جب ہمارا ایک ہزار روپے ایلو بل ہے تو چیف منسٹر کو ڈھائی ہزار نہیں۔ ایلاؤ کریں گے اور ریا یریل تھا ۵۹ اور ۶۰ کا آپ پوچھ لیجئے۔ ایریر تو عام طور پر ہوا ہی کرتا ہے۔ آپ جانتے ہیں۔

بخشی صاحب نے ایک افسر کے متعلق کہا کہ اس کے خلاف کانسپریسی کا کیس تھا۔ اب سوال یہ ہے کہ لاکھوں اور کروڑوں روپیہ خرچ کرنے کے بعد بھی جب وہ کیس کہیں چلا ہی نہیں تو وہ کانسپریٹر کیسے ہو گیا۔ وہ آئی۔ اے۔ ایس میں آ گیا۔ تو سوال یہ ہے کہ آئی۔ اے۔ ایس کا سلیکشن کام کرتا ہے۔ چیرمین یونین پبلک سروس کمیشن۔ چیرمین سٹیٹ پبلک سروس کمیشن اور چیف سیکرٹری جہاں سے وہاں گیا ہے۔ ان تین نے سلیکشن کا اب انھوں نے کس کو لیا۔ کس کو نہیں لیا۔ یہ ان سے پوچھ لیجئے جس کے متعلق انھوں نے کہا کہ وہ ایک آدمی ہے وہ گریجویٹ نہیں ہوگا۔ لیکن وہ ان کے وقت میں ڈی۔ سی بنا اور ابھی تک ڈی۔ سی چلا آ رہا ہے۔ اور وہ ان کا رشتہ دار بھی ہے۔]

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI (Srinagar): He is a law graduate.

SHRI AHMAD AGA: He is related to you.

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI: To you; not to me.

SHRI AHMAD AGA: Not to me.

[ایک سوال یہاں ہمیشہ پیٹیشنز کا آتا ہے۔ پروفیسر مکرجی نے بھی پیٹیشنز کے خلاف حوالہ دیا۔ اب میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتا ہے کہ الیکشن کمیشن نے تمام ہندوستان میں درست کام کیا تو یہاں وہ غلط کیسے ہو گیا۔ الیکشن کمیشن کو کیا دلچسپی ہے۔ کشمیر میں الیکشن غلط ہو۔ بات یہ ہے کہ انھوں نے وہاں بے اندازہ پیٹیشنز کرائیں۔ ہر کیس کے خلاف پیٹیشنز کرائی۔ ۳۵ پیٹیشنز وہاں ہیں، ۳۵ میں سے ایک یہ جیت گئے۔ باقی ہار رہے ہیں اور جج اس میں کون ہے ایک جج ہے۔ جسٹس گرگ وہ یہیں کے ہیں۔ دوسرے ہیں جسٹس اننت سنگھ وہ بھی یہیں کے ہیں۔ ایک جسٹس بٹ کشمیر کے ہیں تو میں کیا سمجھوں اور یہ کیا سمجھائیں گے۔

شری پرکاش ویر شاستری صاحب نے کہا کہ پنجاب۔ راجستھان جموں۔ کشمیر۔ ہماچل پردیش سب کو ایک کر دو۔ وہ پہلے پنجاب کو ایک کر کے دکھائیں۔ پھر کشمیر پر بحث کریں۔ یہ بڑی عجیب بات ہے کہ پنجاب کے تو دو ہو رہے ہیں۔ لیکن وہ کہتے ہیں کہ کشمیر کو بھی اس میں لے آؤ۔ پتہ نہیں ہم سے کیوں بدظن ہیں۔ تقریر کرتے ہیں تو ایسا لگتا ہے کہ ان کو غصہ ہے۔ مجھے ایک شعر یاد آیا

یہاں وابستگی وہاں برہمی کیا جانئے کیا ہے
نہ ہم اپنی نظر سمجھے نہ ہم ان کی ادا سمجھے

یہاں اس دن بھی کہا گیا اور آج بھی ایک سوال کے دوران کہا گیا کہ شیخ عبداللہ بجنگ ہیں۔ وہ آمادہ بجنگ نہیں ہے۔ اصلیت یہ ہے کہ پریم ناتھ بجاج نے ان سے کہا کہ آپ ستیہ گرہ لانچ کریں۔ انھوں نے کہا۔ میں ستیہ گرہ لانچ نہیں کروں گا۔ کس کے خلاف کروں۔ یہ تو اپنے ہی ہیں۔ اگر شیخ عبداللہ اپنے آپ کو چیلنج کرتا ہے۔ اپنے ساتھیوں کو چیلنج کرتا ہے اور واپس مسٹری میں آتا ہے جہاں اس نے ہم کو راہ دکھلائی تھی۔ نہرو جی کی روشنی میں۔ تو اس کو آنے کا موقعہ دیجئے۔ اگر وہ سنبھل سکتا ہے تو سنبھلنے دیجئے۔ اگر نہیں سنبھلتا ہے تو نہ سہی۔ جہاں تک اس کی تقریروں کا تعلق ہے۔ مجھے اس میں کوئی ایسی چیز نظر نہیں آتی کہ اس سے لا اینڈ آرڈر کو کوئی خطرہ ہے۔ بلکہ کانگریس کی پالیسی وہاں صحیح ثابت ہوئی۔ ہم نے وہاں لوگوں کو ڈیموکریٹائز کیا۔ ہر شخص کو اپنی رائے دینے کا حق دیا۔ اس کنونشن سے یہ ثابت ہوا کہ پلیبسائٹ ہی ایک رائے نہیں ہے بلکہ وہاں پر اور بھی رائیں ہیں جو زیادہ اہمیت رکھتی ہیں اور شیخ عبداللہ نے ان کے سامنے سر جھکایا ہے کہ وہاں اور رائیں بھی ہیں۔ رشیلٹ اور ہے صرف پلیبسائٹ ہی ایک رائے نہیں ہے۔ اگر اس کنونشن سے ان کو اور ان کے ساتھیوں کو کوئی فائدہ ہوا تو شاید اب وہ راستے سے بہت دور نہیں جائیں گے۔

اب سبھاپتی مہودے کشمیر کا اصل مسئلہ کیا ہے۔ اس کے بارے میں چند باتیں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ وہاں کا مسئلہ سیاسی نہیں ہے۔ بیرسٹر مکرجی صاحب نے کہا کہ وہاں کا مسئلہ سائکولوجیکل ورن آور کرنے کا ہے صرف اقتصادی مسئلہ ہے اور کوئی مسئلہ نہیں ہے۔ اگر ہم وہاں کا اقتصادی مسئلہ حل کر سکیں۔ اگر وہاں بیکاری دور کر سکیں تو پرابلم حل ہو سکتی ہے وہاں پر کسان صرف چار مہینے کام کرتا ہے اور آٹھ مہینے بیٹھ کر کھاتا ہے وہاں کا مچھیرا سردیوں میں جبکہ پانی کی سطح گر جاتی ہے مچھلی پکڑنے کا کام کرتا ہے۔ اور گرمیوں میں جبکہ پانی کی سطح اوپر چلی جاتی ہے بیکار رہتا ہے۔ مچھلیاں نہیں پکڑ سکتا۔ اس طرح کا انتظام ہونا چاہئے کہ ان کو سارے سال کام مل سکے۔

ہمارے پاس ۱۹۴۷ء میں صرف چار میگا واٹ پاور تھی آج ۷۰ میگا واٹ ہے جو کہ کافی نہیں ہے۔ ہمیں سلال۔ لوور جہلم اور اپر سندھ سے زیادہ پاور حاصل کرنی چاہئے۔ لیکن یہ کام بہت سست رفتار سے ہو رہا ہے۔ جیولوجیکل سروے نے ہمارے یہاں منرلز کا پتہ لگایا ہے ان کو ایکسپلائٹ کرنا ہے۔ ان کی نکاس کرنی ہے۔ ان سے ہم لوگوں کو کام ملے گا۔ اور وہاں کی اقتصادی حالت سدھر سکتی ہے۔

جہاں تک کشمیر کے بھارت کا انٹیگرل پارٹ ہونے کا تعلق ہے۔ ہم بھارت کے انٹیگرل پارٹ ہیں۔ ہم نے اپنے کانسٹی چیوشن کے دفعہ ۳ میں کہا ہے کہ ہم بھارت کے انٹیگرل پارٹ ہیں۔ اس سے زیادہ اور کیا کہیں گے۔ ہمیشہ کے لئے انٹیگرل پارٹ ہیں۔ اس لئے کشمیر کا جو اصل مسئلہ ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ وہاں کی اقتصادی ترقی کی جائے۔]

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) सभापति जी, सदन में हमारे मित्र श्री वाजपेयी जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रक्खा है, वह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। प्रस्ताव यह है कि जो 370 अनुच्छेद है संविधान का, उसको खत्म किया जाय। मैं समझता हूं कि आज हमारे देश में जो परिस्थिति है, उसको मद्दे नजर रखते हुए उसका महत्व और भी बढ़ जाता है। वाजपेयी जी का जो मकसद है- वह है देश की एकात्मता हासिल करना। लेकिन यह एकात्मता इस तरह से इधर-उधर और फुटकर फेट कार करने से नहीं आयेगी, इसके लिये तो पूरे देश के माहौल में हमें एकात्मता की बात सोचनी होगी। वाजपेयी जी ने अपने भाषण में, मुझे याद है, कहा था कि यहां द्वैत है—यह द्वैत कैसे रह सकता है, जब हम एक देश हैं। हमारे भारत के संविधान की एक खूबी है- इसमें हम द्वैत में अद्वैत पाते हैं। जब हमने लोकतान्त्रिक तरीका अख्तियार किया है, उसके यह मायने होते हैं कि हर एक शख्स अलग-अलग है, यद्यपि उसकी आत्मा अलग अलग है, लेकिन हमारे देश की एक आत्मा है, उसके साथ उसको एक-आत्म बनाना है।

आज यह राष्ट्रीयएकात्मता का सवाल इतना बड़ा बन गया है जिसको हमें अलग-अलग तरीके से नहीं सोचना होगा, पूरे देश के लिये हम लोगों को उसे सोचना होगा। वाजपेयी जी मुझ से सहमत होंगे कि इस देश की एकता हमें रखनी है तो लोकतान्त्रिक बुनियाद पर ही उसे हम रख सकते हैं। हमारे इस संविधान को बाबासाहेब अम्बेदकर ने जब बनाया तो उन्होंने कुछ बातों पर हमारा ध्यान खींचा था। कि इस देश में जो विभिन्न अवस्थायें हैं-विषम विकास की, बहुत सी सारी भाषायें हैं, मुख्तलिफ मजहबों के लोग रहते हैं, इन सब को साथ लेकर आगे बढ़ना है-इस लिये जो एकात्मता है वह एक दिन में किसी कानून से बनने वाली चीज नहीं है, वह तो अपने जीवन में हासिल करने वाली चीज है।

कुछ दिन पहले यहां इसी सदन में स्टेट और सैन्टर के बारे में चर्चा चल रही थी, उस वक्त मुझ को मौका नहीं मिला बात करने का, उम्मीद करता हूं आगे चल कर मुझ को मौका मिलेगा, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह चीज किसी एक दल की नहीं है। इस मामले में हम सब लोगों को बैठ कर सोचना होगा। हम लोगों को यह नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि इस देश में जब हम आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे, तब मुसलमानों का एक तबका था, जिसने हम लोगों की आजादी कीलड़ाई में पूरी मदद की थी और एक तबका ऐसा भी था जिन्होंने मदद नहीं की बल्कि विरोध भी किया। मैं समझता हूं कि काश्मीर के मुसलमान उन में हैं, जिन्होने हमारे एक राष्ट्रीयता के सिद्धान्त का समर्थन किया हमारे नेता बादशाह खां थे, उन दिनों भी वे और आज भी हैं। आजादी की लड़ाई में हमारा नेतृत्व किया, आज भी उनके लिये हमारी हम-

दर्दी है और हम यह समझते हैं कि पाकिस्तान में उनको औटोनोमी मिलनी चाहिये—यह मेरी पार्टी की राय है। परख़्नों के कुछ मसले ऐसे हैं जिनको अलग से हल करना पड़ेगा। हमारे डी० एम० के० के साथी हैं—उनसे लड़ाई करके, गुस्सा करके काम नहीं लिया जा सकता। हम को तो बुनियाद में जा कर यह सोचना चाहिये कि मांगें क्यों पैदा हो जाती हैं—इस लिये हो जाती हैं कि हमारे देश में अलग-अलग हिस्से हैं, अलग-अलग तबके हैं, और उनके मसले अलग-अलग हैं, जब तक हम उनको हल नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हमारे कानून के डण्डे से कुछ नहीं हो सकता। कानून के डन्डे से एकता नहीं आ सकती, डण्डे से एकता लाने की कोशिश करेंगे तो देश टूट जायेगा। यह काम हम डण्डे से नहीं कर सकते हैं। मेरा यह नुक्तेनिगाह है।

मैं वाजपेयी साहब के इरादे से मुत्तफिक हूँ, इरादा अच्छा है, लेकिन इन्टीग्रेशन के मायने सिर्फ कानून नहीं है। संविधान क्यों बनता है ? कैसे बनाया जाता है ? सिर्फ कल्पना से संविधान नहीं बनाया जाता, कल्पना तो बहुत बढ़िया हो सकती है, मगर देश में जो सामाजिक शक्तियाँ हैं उनका सन्तुलन करना पड़ता है। संविधान में हमें वह सन्तुलन मिलता है। जब वह सन्तुलन बिगड़ता है तो दोबारा कांस्टीचूशन में सन्तुलन लाने की जरूरत पड़ती है। हमारे कांस्टीचूशन की यह खूबी है, कि जब सामाजिक शक्तियों सन्तुलन बिगड़ता है तब लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से दुबारा हम तालमेल बिठा सकते हैं। उसके लिए कुछ सूचनायें और दिशा दर्शन भी डाइरैक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल के जरिये किया है।

काश्मीर में जो स्थिति चल रही है, मैं उससे खुश नहीं हूँ। लेकिन फिर भी कश्मीर के मुसलमानों ने आजादी की लड़ाई में हमारा साथ दिया था, और उस चीज को हमें भूलना नहीं चाहिए। आखिर आज वहां के लोग क्यों नाराज हो गये हैं ? इसी तरह से अगर केरल की जनता ने कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी को चुना है तो हमें सोचना होगा कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ। वहां की जनता तो चीन से नहीं आयी, आखिर वह कम्युनिस्ट क्यों बनीं ? हमें उसका कारण भी सोचना चाहिए। बिना कारण सोचे हम कोई हल नहीं निकाल सकते हैं। कारण राजनैतिक और आर्थिक हैं। डंडे के जोर पर आप दिल की एकता नहीं ला सकते हैं। बार-बार यह कहा जाता है कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को कानून के द्वारा इल्लीगल करार दिया जाये लेकिन मैं पूछता हूं उससे मतलब क्या निकलेगा। इसी तरह से जो आज काश्मीर की स्थिति है और पूरे देश में जो उथल पुथल है उस पर हम को दोबारा सोचना होगा। पूरे संविधान के बारे में हमको दोबारा सोचना होगा। इस प्रकार के जितने भी तबके हैं उन सभी को हमें अपने साथ रखना है। काश्मीरियों ने कहा है कि हम भारत का इन्टिग्रल पार्ट हैं तो फिर जल्दबाजी में हमको कोई भी कदम नहीं उठाना चाहिए। यही बात नागालैंड के लिए भी है। अगर हम पहले से वहां पर कोशिश करते तो आज यह नौबत ही नहीं आती। जितने भी हमारे सीमांत प्रदेश हैं उनके प्रति हमने वह पालसी अख्तियार नहीं की जिससे कि वहां के लोग फ़ौरन हमारे साथ हो जाते। हमने रुपया पैसा तो खर्च किया लेकिन इसके अलावा क्या हमने काश्मीर और नागालैंड में कोई और कोशिश की, उसी का नतीजा यह है कि वे लोग नाराज हो जाते हैं और अलग होने की बातें करते हैं। यह बात नागालैंड और मीजो में भी चल रही हैं। आज मणीपुर में भी झगड़ा चल रहे हैं। मणीपुर में सत्याग्रह चल रहा है, हमने काल-अटेंशन भी दिया, शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन भी दिया लेकिन गृह मन्त्री जी ने जवाब नहीं दिया हैं। जवाब तो खैर वे दे ही देंगे लेकिन वहां के लोग कहते हैं कि मणीपुर के लिए भेद क्यों किया जाता है। नागालैंड जिसकी जनसंख्या 5 लाख है, वहाँ तो आपने उन्हें स्टेटहुड दे दिया, लेकिन मणीपुर की दस लाख हैं उसे स्टेटहुड और अटोनोमी से वंचित क्यों रखा है ? हमें सारे सीमान्त प्रदेशों के लिए एक खास पालिसी

[श्री एस० एस० जोशी]

अख्तियार करनी पड़ेगी, यदि हमें अपने देश की एकता को कायम रखना है। जो चीज आज महाराष्ट्र में कर सकते हैं वही चीज कश्मीर में करें, यह तो हो नहीं सकता, बहुत आसानी से नहीं हो सकता। हां, आगे चलकर जब पूरा इन्टिग्रेशन हो जाए, तब ठीक है लेकिन आज की वह स्थिति नहीं है, इस बात को हमें कबूल कर लेना चाहिए और रियलिटीज से भागना नहीं चाहिए।

मैं नहीं कहता हूं कि काश्मीर की आज की स्थिति अच्छी है। वहां के गवर्नमेंट इम्प्लाइज की समस्य है। सादिक साहब बहुत प्रोग्रेसिव कहलाते हैं लेकिन यहां पर कहा जाता है कि वह कैप्टेलिस्ट हुकूमत है। अगर सादिक साहब प्रोग्रेसिव हैं तो श्री शिशुपाल, जनरल सेक्रेटरी हमारे मित्रों से मिलने के लिए आए तो उनको क्यों गिरफ्तार किया गया? 50 आदमियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया जिनमें 12 को प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन एक्ट में रखा गया। उनका प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन अलग ही है। तो इस स्थिति से हम खुश नहीं हैं और हम समझते हैं कि वहां के लोगों पर ज्यादाती होती है। लेकिन हमें सोचना चाहिए कि आज वहां की स्थिति क्या है। यहां पर जमीन के कानून के बारे में कहा गया। मेरे पास एक और शिकायत आई है, गृह मन्त्री जी ध्यान देने की कृपा करें। मुझे पता चला है कि वहां पर एक एरोड्रोम सिविलियन है और एक मिलिट्री है। मिलिट्री का तो अलग होगा लेकिन सिविल वालों को भी जगह नहीं मिलती है। उनको जगह देने पड़ेगी, उसके लिए राजी करना पड़ेगा। अलग-अलग जगहों पर जमीन के अलग-अलग कानून बने हुए हैं। जैसा कि छोटे नागपुर के इलाके से एक कानून है जिसमें ट्राइबल लोगों को जमीन ट्रांसफर करने की इजाजत नहीं है, जब तक कि डी० सी० इजाजत नहीं देता है। वह पुराना कानून आज भी वहां चल रहा है। इसी तरह से कश्मीर में भी हो सकता है। तो जो पहले से पुरानी स्थिति चली आ रही है उसको धीरे धीरे खत्म करना है।...(व्यवधान)... इतना बड़ा हमारा देश है जिसमें मुख्तलिफ मजहब हैं, मुख्तलिफ भाषायें हैं, इसमें हमें मुख्तलिफ रूप में विकास को ले कर आगे चलना है। आज हम देखते हैं कि केरल में सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के जिन इम्प्लाईज को गिरफ्तार किया गया था उनके केसेज विदड्रा किये जायेंगे, पंजाब वालों के विदड्रा किए जायेंगे, लेकिन हमारे कैसेज विदड्रा नहीं किये जायेंगे और महाराष्ट्र में विदड्रा नहीं किए जायेंगे। अगर यह विषमता नहीं है तो फिर और क्या है? इस विषमता को भी हमें दूर करना है। यह विषमता क्यों है? इसका कारण क्या है? इसका कारण यह है कि सही मानों में नीतियों में टकराव है। उस टकराव को हमें दूर करना है। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, हमारी अपनी राय में पहले हमें वहां की स्थिति को सुधारना चाहिए और लोगों को अपने साथ करना चाहिए। मैं यहां के मुसलमानों से हमदर्दी करने वालों में से एक हूं परन्तु मैं उनसे भी कहूंगा, चाहे वे मानें या न मानें, कि इस देश में जो माइनारिटीज के लोग थे जिन्होंने पाकिस्तान का ज्यादातर नारा लगाया, उससे यहां के लोग नाराज हो गए क्योंकि उससे देश का विभाजन हुआ। यह चीज भी भूलने की नहीं है। दो तरफ अफेक्शन की बात नहीं होने चाहिए। यही कमजोरी है। हमें उनके बच्चों में अपने देश के प्रति प्रेम को पैदा करना होगा। एक बार मैंने यहां पर कहा था कि पूना में एक छोटे लड़के ने मुझ से पूछा जब वहां पर झगड़ा हुआ था -- कि जोशी चाचा, यह बताओ, मेरे पड़ोस में बैठने वाला एक हिन्दू लड़का मुझ से अक्सर बोलता है कि तुम्हारे अयूब ने यह किया, तो वह हमारा अयूब कैसे हो गया। जब उसने यह बात पूछी तो मैं चुप रह गया लेकिन फिर मैंने उससे कहा कि यह तुम नहीं समझोगे लेकिन तुम्हारे बाप-दादाओं ने और हमारे बाप-दादाओं ने जो अन्याय किया, उसी का यह फल है। हमारे देश में पांच करोड़ मुसलमान हैं जैसे हम हैं वैसे वह भी हैं, लेकिन आज इस बात से इनकार

नहीं किया जा सकता कि कुछ लोग हैं जो देश से इन्डिफरेंट हैं, फिर भी हमें रियलिटीज से भागना नहीं है और उनमें प्रेम लाने का काम हमारा है। लोकतांत्रिक ढंग से ही हम इस काम को करना चाहते हैं। अगर हम डिस्कशन का तरीका छोड़ दें तो भी लोकतन्त्र नहीं रह सकता है। आज अगर इन्दिरा जी शेख अब्दुला से न भी मिलें तो भी उन्होंने जो कान्फ्रेन्स की और कुछ प्रस्ताव पास किये उन पर विचार करने से इनकार करना चाहिये ? प्राइम मिनिस्टर उनसे न मिलें क्योंकि आपकी पालिसी दूसरी है -- लेकिन जो हम लोग बैठे हैं उनको उन लोगों के साथ बात करने से क्यों इनकार करना चाहिए। अगर कोई रास्ता निकलता है जिससे यहां की जनता को तसल्ली मिलती है तो हमें उस चीज को करना चाहिए।

ऐसी स्थिति में मैं वाजपेयी जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि जल्दबाजी में कोई काम नहीं हो सकता है। खासकर आज के माहौल में जब कि उथल-पुथल की अवस्था है, एक फरमेंन्ट है, हम जल्दबाजी में अगर कुछ करेंगे तो वह चीज लोकतन्त्र के लिए खतरनाक हो सकती है। लोकतन्त्रक को बचाने के लिए, देश की एकता को कायम करने के लिए आगे चलकर, जैसाकि हमारे स्वर्गीय नेता डा०लोहिया कहा करते थे और हम भी कहते हैं, एक पूरा कन्फेडरेशन बनाना होगा। बगैर उसके हमारा काम चलने वाला नहीं है। उसी दृष्टि से हमें आगे बढ़ना है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : डा० लोहिया ने कश्मीर की स्थिति को पहले ही अपोज किया था।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : उसमें दो बातें हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

तो मैं यही कहूंगा कि हमें जल्दबाजी में कोई काम नहीं करना है। मैं जानता हूं कि मैं पुराने लोगों में से हूं और मेरी बातों को सुनने वाले लोग नहीं हैं लेकिन फिर भी कहना मेरा काम है। मैं फिर यही कहूंगा कि इसमें जल्दबाजी न करिए और इस पर वोट के लिए प्रेस न कीजिए। इतनी ही मेरी प्रार्थना है।

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba): The State of Jammu and Kashmir occupies a very strategic position on the map of India. It is a border State and there are three or four foreign countries which border this particular State, for example Pakistan and China from where we have the maximum danger.

Question is how the defence of India is to be safe-guarded and also the State integrated to a great extent with the rest of India. Let us see to what extent the State is already integrated and what is left out. In the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the Central Services like the Indian Police Service and Indian Administrative service have the same status. The police is controlled by the Central Government to a certain extent. It is true that the State of Jammu and Kashmir has been given a particular status. It has a historical fact behind it. Nobody can say that the present position is an ideal position. There are certain problems in the State and the question before every one is how to solve them. If you remove this article 370, will it solve them? Will it strengthen the defences of the country or integrate the State of Jammu and Kashmir to a greater extent? From the commonsense point of view, if you push something down the throat of anyone, it will be resisted. The suggestion must come from the State itself. It means that the people of Jammu and Kashmir must say that they want the removal of the article. We should create that urge in them. By forcing the issue we will not solve the problem of Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, I submit that to that extent we should use a little restraint. There are a few short comings for which we are also responsible.

There is a restriction on the movement of Indians going to that State or setting up an industry or on the purchase of land. These restrictions can be justified on the ground that possibly monied people from out side should not be able to purchase land there. From the integration point of view, these restrictions do create an ill-felling. Therefore, what I submit is that if integration is to be achieved, we have

[Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan]

to do away with such issues and such restrictions. Secondly, there is an economic problem also. Unemployment is there. It is there all over the country and that cannot be used as a lever for saying that there is disaffection against the country as such. We should also consider the economy of the State. We are selling rice to them at a very low price. It is only 6 or 8 annas. No agriculturist can grow rice at that particular rate. It does not cover the cost of production. If you fix a procurement price higher than the cost of production and then sell it at a lower price to safeguard the economy that is all right. But if you do it without fixing such a procurement price, the price at which the Government is willing to purchase, you will be injuring the agriculturists who form 80 to 90 per cent of the population. That is being exploited. Therefore, I submit this aspect of the economy may also be considered.

Two or three members have tried to idolise Sheikh Abdullah on the ground that he never advocated independent Kashmir. If they see the history his speeches, it would be clear. He always wanted an independent Kashmir and the very fact that the Government of India on 2 or 3 occasions detainedhim proves the fact that it was so. He was detained because, he was advocating the particular cause which was not for integration with the country but against the interests of the country.

Therefore, I submit that it is pointless to make a hero of a man who is not a hero, though normally we have a tendency to idolise a person when he is out of power and make a hero of him, but when he is in power, say, as Chief Minister, we all try to run him down. Therefore, I submit that there is no point in making a hero of a person.

Now, Sheikh Abdullah is trying to change, the reason being that the latest convention which he called made him realies that probably he was now flying in thin air. Therefore, I submit that apart from the economic issues and the political issues, there has to be an effort to integrate the people of this particular State.

The question is, how far democracy has been successful in that particular State. My submission is that the only way to create the best democratic conditions in that particular area or even in the rest of India is proper education. The type of education that we are giving either here or there is of the same system which the British evolved for themselves. They evolved a system which created a class of clerks. We are still sticking to the same system even after 20 years of independence, and the result is that none has a feeling for the country and for the basic needs and all of us are only working for self-interests. Therefore, I submit that a national panel of all parties should be appointed so that a proper educational system may be evolved for this country as well as for the Kashmir State so that we can try to bring forth ideas which are common to both of us and not bring forth diversities ; we must bring forth issues on which we have a common platform.

Finally, I submit that the ideal state would be obviously to take away article 370, but even in the Constitution itself, what we have provided is that article 370 is temporary. The marginal heading of clause 370 itself says, "Temporary provisions with respect to the State of "Jammu and Kashmir". So, the Constitution itself envisages that this particular provision is temporary. And I submit that there is no point in hurrying through. Let us proceed cautiously ; it is a border State, and let us create an urge within that State and ultimately we will be able to do it.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the so-called problem of Kashmir is perpetuating itself. Its shadow is being lengthened and now it has developed into a bigger dimension simply because of the unimaginative policy pursued by this Government in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir since 1948. I do not want to deal with the internal problems of Kashmir because they have a State Assembly there and this can be ventilated there, but the fact remains that this very same mistake was committed by us when Pakistan aggressed on us in 1965 ; whatever Mr. Michael Stewart might say or Mr. Harold Wilson might say, it is Pakistan that committed aggression. Our brave jawans captured Kargil and Haji Pir at tremendous sacrifice, but after that we have had to go away from there, simply

because of the so-called benefits accruing out of a very dubious pact called the Tashkent pact which Pakistan violated the moment it was signed. We must not forget that this was a bilateral agreement, and there can be no unilateral implementation of a bilateral agreement, unless and until the other party is ready to implement it, and that is unfortunately what we are doing. We are trying to implement a bilateral agreement unilaterally, and that is a mistake we have committed.

What happens ? We go about this from the point of view of constitutional history and legality. Kashmir is part of India. There is no doubt about it. But we go about discussing this so-called problem of Kashmir which creates a sort of political uncertainty in the mind of the people living in that State, and we are responsible for that. Why do we do it ? It is simply because possibly we want to appease Pakistan which has laid a claim on the State of Jammu and Kashmir. If this is not a policy of appeasement, what else is it ? Why should we go about trying to appease Pakistan like this ? Kashmir is an integral part of India. An integral part is an integral part. Why should we go about discussing the so-called problem of Kashmir here, there and everywhere ? That is why there is political uncertainty in the minds of the people not only in this country but outside too. We do not go about discussing Assam or Nagaland, although we know that China is interested in Nagaland and helping Naga hostiles with arms and ammunitions, just as Pakistan is sending infiltrators into Kashmir. We are not ready to discuss Nagaland with China. If that is so, why should we be ready to discuss the status of Jammu and Kashmir with foreign powers ? I do not understand this.

16.00 hrs.

The result of this is the emergence of anti-national and anti-social forces in that part of the country. Sheikh Abdullah is the product of these anti-social and anti-national forces operating there. His speech at the Srinagar convention, as I said this morning, is a clear incitement to violence. We took strong steps against the late Master Tara Singh when he demanded a Sikhistan, but we do not take any steps against Sheikh Abdullah when he questions the integrity of the country and our secularism, Kashmir is the symbol of our democracy, our secularism and our territorial integrity. But the basis of that symbol is being challenged by Sheikh Abdullah and we do not take any steps against him. I hear that Sheikh is applying for a passport to go to London in connection with his son's wedding. Judging from his conduct in Algiers, where is the assurance that he is not going to bring the so-called issue of Kashmir to Trafalgar Square ? If not to Trafalgar Square, he may bring it to No. 10, Downing Street.

AN HON. MEMBER : Hyde park.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Hyde park is notorious for so many other things and Sheikh Abdullah is incapable of performing those things.

There is a special status for Jammu and Kashmir. What are the reasons ? If it is for political reasons, those reasons go counter to the basic foundation of the Indian Union. If the special status was granted to give economic advantages to the people there, it has failed miserably. Possibly the poorest people are living there. I agree with Prof. Mukerjee when he described their poverty. The people all over India are poor and they are exploited by the bourgeois elements. In the rest of India, it is the caste Hindus who are exploiting the poverty and ignorance of the down-trodden people. In Jammu and Kashmir, it is the Muslim bourgeois who are exploiting the poverty and ignorance of these submerged sections there. India is ruled today by caste Hindus and their psychology is like that.

Somehow or other, anti-India feeling has gone deep into the psychology of Pakistani leaders, from Ayub Khan to Bhutto. After the assassin's bullet was fired on him, Gen. Ayub Khan made a speech in Peshawar, which was full of vitriolics against India. That shows how the psychology of hostility towards India has gone deep into the minds of Pakistani leaders. We must not play into their hands.

There are some people in this country who talk of expanding the autonomy for Jammu and Kashmir. I do not know what

[Shri Hem Barua)

they mean by that. If they want for that state a status similar ,to that of Sikkim and Bhutan, how can you deny a similar status to Nagaland or other regions of the country, which are agitating for separate existence and for expanded autonomy ?

We must not speak through noses. We must speak through our mouths. The trouble is that there are people in this country who speak through their noses and create all sorts of troubles. Expanded autonomy means loosening of the federation. In India we have a federal structure. The federal structure is getting loose every day and a day will come when this federal structure of India will evaporate in the thin air ultimately. I am afraid of that only.

There are certain charges against the last general election and how the general elections were conducted and how nomination papers of some candidates were rejected. There are serious allegations against that. In the light of that, I would suggest holding of mid term elections in the State of Jammu and Kashmir in order to dispel those doubts which are ruling in the minds of the people on the one hand, and on the other in order to test Sheikh Abdulla's charges against the State of Jammu and Kashmir. It is a dangerous force that is emerging. I hope the Home Minister will agree with me if I say like that.

Now, Art. 370 gives special status to the people of Jammu and Kashmir no doubt and they enjoy certain benefit because of this status. I woule say that it won't be proper for us to withdraw that article after you have put it down in the Constitution which itself was a mistake because Art. 370 creates a sort of psychology in the minds of people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. If we withdraw that article now in a drastic manner, that might produce adverse repercussions so far as these people are concerned. Therefore, there should be a gradual liquidation of this provision in the Constitution. This should be based on better understanding between the people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the rest of India. When this better understanding is achieved, there should be some sort of guarantee for this better understanding. That is what I feel.

There are so many other complaints how democracy is being scuttled there, how human rights are being violated. I would say that the people of Jammu and Kashmir are very poor, they are very neglected This Government, instead of going to them, pick up some and go about befriending them—first Sheikh Abdulla, then Bakshi Saheb and now Sadiq.

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMED BAKSHI : Hang all the three.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Do not hang them. They pick up leaders. They do not go to the people. Instead of going to the people, they choose some bourgeois leaders and try to prop them up at the expense of the people. That is the mistake we have committed so far.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirapalli) : After hearing the speech of Shri Hem Berua—which I did with patience—I find that some portions of his speech are acceptable to me. It is true that capitalists in India and capitalists in Kashmir are exploiting the common peolpe. I agree with him. I also agree with him that it is not time to abrogate Art. 370. He argues so far some other reason. But I agree that it is not yet time to do that and I will explain my position.

When we took over after getting independence, we had got assets and liabilities. We have so many different kinds and stages of development in various parts of the country—rather unusual developments. We must create a voluntary union and not a forced union. At the time of independence and at the time of writing of the Constitution we thought that a special concession should be given to the people of Jammu and Kashmir. There are reason for that. It is not yet time to abrogate that and before doing that we must know the feelings of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. We must understand their minds. If they are to be integrated along with us, it must be with their voluntary consent. And that is not only with regard to Kashmir. There are different nationalities in this country. The present Government and the present ruling party may not agree. After all you

must understand that India is not made out of one basic nationality as such.

16.10 hrs.

[Mr.-Speaker *in the Chair*]

The linguistic region, the historical background, geographical affinity, all these things make a nationality. Merely because the Britishers forced the various nationalities into one country, it does not automatically become a country. Integration is a natural process whish takes time. So there is force in the argument that special consideration should be shown to the people of Kashmir. Somebody asked what about Nagaland ? I would say that considering their background, history, economic growth and peculiar tribal conditions, if they demand autonomy, it should be given to them. There is no harm. Autonomy within the Indian Union is no crime.

I have much respect for Shri Vajpayee for his progressive views. Many a time he has differed from the official Jan Sangh line. He differs from Madhok on various important issues.

MR. SPEAKER : We are discussing Kashmir and not Vajpayee and Madhok.

SHRI NAMBIAR : That is why I am persuading Shri Vajpayee and his school of thought that we should not bring in a *danda* to take away the special concession that we have given to the people of Kashmir. Of course, by a vote we can finish it. But that does not solve the problem.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : Vote is not *danda*.

SHRI NAMBIAR : We should try to strengthen our ties with them and consider why special conditions are prevailing there. Those special conditions should be removed and integration by a voluntary process should be brought about. World history is replete with instances of national minorities and autonomous regions. It is not something peculiar to India.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : He does not understand the difference between the terms "nationality" and "nation".

SHRI NAMBIAR : You cannot create a nationality by the power of the emperor or by British rule.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : You can do it only by joining the Communist Party.

SHRI NAMBIAR : It is brought about by historical growth, geographical affinity culture, homogenity and so on. There is difference between a Malayali and a Kashmiri. For instance, Shri Bhandare is different from a Malayali.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : He was different when he was in the Chair.

SHRI NAMBIAR : So, I would appeal to Shri Vajpayee and his line of thinking to bring about unity from within by voluntary process. It cannot be done in a hurry. We should appreciate the feelings of the people of Kashmir. If we take a decision without appreciating that, it will do more harm than good.

Therefore, my party is strongly opposed to suggestion of Shri Vajpayee, even though we have so mnch respect for him. The problem of Kashmir has to be solved by discussion with the people, by ascertaining their well. by making them voluntarily join the fold of Mother India and not by any other process. This will apply not only to Kashmir but to Kerala, Nagaland or any other part of the country. That is my concept, which is different from that of Shastriji. You cannot do it by the sword, or *danda* or vote. I, therefore, oppose the Resolution.

MR. SPEAKER : The time for this discussion is almost over but still I would like to give opportunity to one Member from this side and one from that side. If they help me by finishing their speeches in five minutes each, I would like to have one or two speakers more. Shri Shashi Bhushan.

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान की 55 करोड़ जनता कश्मीरियों और पख्तूनों की एहसान फरामोश नहीं हो सकती क्योंकि उन्होंने कभी भी टू नेशन थ्यूरी को नहीं माना है । कौन भूल सकता है

[श्री शशि भूषण]

मकबूल शेरवानी को जिसने अपना खून और अपनी जान देकर काश्मीर की रक्षा की और जो टू नेशन थ्यूरी में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। जब पाकिस्तान की सेनायें हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला करने आई तो काश्मीर के मुसलमान उससे लड़े। आज भी बादशाह खां उसी जगह पर मजबूत हैं और उसी ढंग से सोचते हैं जैसे वह पहले सोचते थे।

काश्मीर के मसले को कुछ बड़ी-बड़ी हस्तियों पर निर्भर रह कर हमने उलझा दिया है। अगर काश्मीर की जनता तक हम पहुंचती तो यह झगड़ा बहुत हद तक खत्म हो सकता था, सुलझ सकता था। जिन माननीय सदस्य ने यह प्रस्ताव रखा है उनसे मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वह अपने हृदय पर हाथ रखकर अगर काश्मीर की जनता को गले लगाने के लिये तैयार हैं तो कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। लेकिन यह ऐसा करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। बहुत अर्से तक हम भी शेख अब्दुल्ला के आस-पास चक्कर काटते रहे। कभी हमने बख्शी साहब के आसपास चक्कर काटने शुरू किये और कभी सादिक साहब के आसपास। ये भी वहां के नेता हैं, इस में कोई शक नहीं है। लेकिन काश्मीर की जनता से सीधे सम्पर्क जब तक हिन्दुस्तान के दक्षिणी भागों के कार्यकर्त्ता स्थापित नहीं करते हैं तब तक यह झगड़ा बना रहेगा।

मैं एक दूसरा प्रश्न आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। जो काश्मीरी जुबान है वह संस्कृत से बहुत मिलती जुलती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि नार्दर्न इंडिया में, उत्तर प्रदेश में हरियाणा में, पंजाब में कितने ऐसे हिन्दू हैं या कितने ऐसे स्कूल हैं जो काश्मीरी जुबान अपने स्कूलों में पढ़ाते हैं। आप हवाई एकता चाहते हैं, उनसे आन्तरिक एकता नहीं रखना चाहते हैं। यह कभी नहीं हो सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब जब अय्यूब साहब टूटने लगते हैं, पाकिस्तान की शक्ति बिखरने लगती है, साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियां वहां की टूटने लगती हैं, प्रगतिशील ताकतें पाकिस्तान में अय्यूब के खिलाफ लड़ने की कोशिश करने लगती हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान में उन्हीं से मिलती-जुलती दूसरी शक्तियां हैं जो अपना सीना तान कर उनको मजबूत करती हैं।

जब कभी यह कहा जाता है कि काश्मीर में इलैक्शन सफाई से नहीं होते हैं, ईमानदारी से नहीं होते हैं तो वह अय्यूब की भाषा बोली जाती है और ऐसा कहकर अय्यूब की ही मदद की जाती है। उसमें हिन्दुस्तानियत नजर नहीं आती है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान में इलैक्शन ईमानदारी से नहीं होते तो हमारे भाई ये लोग यहां कैसे होते...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ये आपके बावजूद हैं।

श्री शशि भूषण : ये जब आ जाते हैं तो अपनी इलैक्शन को तो ये ठीक समझते हैं लेकिन दूसरों की इलैक्शन को गलत समझते हैं। ये हमेशा अपनी तस्वीरें ही देखते हैं दूसरों की नहीं देखते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सिक्योरिटी काउंसिल में हम जो काश्मीर का मामला ले गए हैं, इसको हमें वहां से वापिस ले लेना चाहिए। इसका कारण यह है कि वहां जो लोग मौजूद हैं अंग्रेज हों या अमरीकन हों या दूसरे लोग हों उन्हें दूसरे के साथ कभी भी हमदर्दी नहीं हो सकती है। इसका कारण यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान ने अंग्रेजों के साम्राज्यवाद को खत्म किया है सारे संसार में। सारे संसार में जहां जहां पराधीनता थी, वहां वह खत्म हुई और वहां के लोग अंग्रेजों के चंगुल से मुक्त हुए। इस वास्ते उनके दिल में घाव है। उनका दिल इस वजह से साफ नहीं है। इसलिए हमें वहां से कभी भी न्याय नहीं मिल सकता है। अगर न्याय मिल सकता है तो हमें काश्मीर की जनता से ही

मिल सकता है । वे हमारे अपने भाई हैं । हमें उनको गले लगाना होगा ।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुड़गांव) : स्पीकर साहब, "किस-किस तरह सताते हैं ये बुत हमें निज़ाम, हम ऐसे हैं कि जैसे किसी का खुदा न हो ।" श्री वाजपेयी मेरे काबिले-इज्जत भाई हैं । श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री की भी मैं इज्जत करता हूं । श्री हेम बरुग्रा ने जो फ़रमाया है, उसको मैंने बड़े ग़ौर से सुना है । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हक़ीकत को आंखों से ओझल करना नादानी है ।

हमने जूनागढ़ और मानवदार पर कब्जा किया, क्योंकि वहां की जनता समझती थी कि नवाब को पाकिस्तान के साथ अपना रिश्ता जोड़ने का कोई हक़ नहीं है । लेकिन उस वक्त अगर काश्मीर के अवाम चाहते, जिनके लीडर शेख साहब, बख्शी साहब, सादिक साहब, सर्राफ़ साहब और दूसरे भाई थे, तो उन्हें पाकिस्तान के साथ मिलने से कौन रोक सकता था ? उस वक्त कौन सी फ़ौज जाकर वादी में कदम रख सकती थी ? उस वक्त न राजा था और न राजा की फ़ौज थी । लेकिन काश्मीर के लीडरों ने कहा कि हमने टू नेशन थ्यूरी को उस वक्त नहीं माना, जबकि मुल्क में कायदे-आज़म की तूती बोलती थी, तो आज उसको मानकर पाकिस्तान में शामिल होने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है ।

मौलाना शिबली ने, जो मौलाना आजाद के उस्ताद थे, औरंगजेब आलमगीर का बयान करते हुए—उसे औरंगजेब का, जिसने मन्दिरों और गुरुद्वारों को सबसे ज्यादा जागीरें दीं, जिसके दोनों खज़ांची हिन्दू थे—श्री वाजपेयी जैसे दोस्तों को खिताब करते हुए कहा है : "तुम्हें ले दे के सारी दास्तां में याद है इतना, कि औरंगजेब हिन्दूकुश था, जालिम था, सितमगर था ।"

अब तक्सीमे-मुल्क के बाद शमाली हिन्द में बिल्कुल पागलपन आ गया था और पंजाब की सरजमी—पाकिस्तानी पंजाब भी और हिन्दुस्तानी पंजाब भी बेगुनाहों के खून से लालाजार हो रही थी और उस पागलपन ने जम्मू में भी अपना असर किया था, उस वक्त काश्मीर की वादी में एक भी बेटी या बेटे को तकलीफ नहीं होने दी गई, वहां पर किसी की नक्सीर तक नहीं फूटी । इसकी वजह यह थी कि काश्मीर के अवाम और उनके लीडर एक कौम के उसूल को मानते थे और वे हिन्दुओं को अपना बड़ा भाई समझते थे ।

मेरे दोस्तों के ज़हन में यह बात आनी चाहिए कि सिक्यूरिटी कौंसिल में जाकर शेख, बख्शी या ख्वाजा सादिक ने नहीं कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान काश्मीर पर कब्जा नहीं करना चाहता है, हिन्दुस्तान ने तो सिर्फ काश्मीरियों की आजादी को बचाने के लिए अपनी फ़ौजें भेजी है । काश्मीर में रिफ़ेंडम का नारा उन्होंने कभी नहीं लगाया था और न ही उनके साथी हिन्दू दोस्तों ने लगाया था । रिफ़ेंडम का नारा पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने लगाया था । उसके बाद हालात बदलते गये ।

स्पीकर साहब, मेरे तमाम बाप-दादा काश्मीर में पैदा हुए । सिर्फ मैं ही पंजाब में पैदा हुआ ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बात पर एतराज है । इस हाउस में बाप-दादा की बात नहीं कही जानी चाहिए, क्योंकि यह लोक सभा है, परलोक सभा नहीं है ।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अपने इन दोस्तों के मुकाबले में मैं वहां के हालत को ज्यादा बेहतर जानता हूं ।

मेरा कहना यह है कि वह काश्मीर की वादी ही थी, जिसने हिन्दुस्तान का साथ दिया, जिसने हिन्दुस्तान को अपने यहां खुश-आमदेद कहा, जिसने अपने अख्त्यारात छोड़ दिये और इस मुल्क के अख्त्यारात को कबूल किया । सैकुल-

[श्री अब्दुल गनी डार]

रिज्म के हामी होते हुए भी हम हिन्दुस्तानी पंजाब और जम्मू में फसादात और पागलपन को नही रोक पाये, लेकिन वादी में ऐसा कुछ भी नहीं हुआ।

पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने बाद में यह फ़रमाया कि काश्मीर में रिफ़ेंडम नहीं हो सकता है, क्योंकि पाकिस्तान इस बात पर रज़ामन्द नहीं है कि काश्मीर के अवाम आज़ादी के साथ अपनी राय दे सकें। उन्होंने लागूस में कहा कि अगर रिफ़ेंडम कराया जाये और खुदा-न-ख्वास्ता अगर उसका अंजाम यह हो कि पाकिस्तान के हक में काश्मीर की राय चली जाये, तो हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों की हैसियत सानवी हो जायेगी। सवाल यह है कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों ने कहा था कि रिफ़ेंडम कराने की बात मानी जाये।

शेख अब्दुल्ला ने जो कन्वेन्शन बुलाई, उसकी इजाजत मेरे सामने बैठे हुए मजबूत भाई श्री वाई० बी० चव्हाण, ने दी। अगर वह चाहते, तो वह उसकी इजाज़त न देते। उन्हें कोई रोक नहीं सकता था। अगर वह चाहते, तो वह सादिक साहब से कह देते कि यह कन्वेन्शन नहीं होनी चाहिये। लेकिन उन्होंने सोचा कि देखें, काश्मीरियों के मन में क्या है। शेख अब्दुल्ला ने सबको बुलाया। उन्होंने श्री बाजपेयी को भी बुलाया, हर एक पार्टी के लोगों को बुलाया। सिवाये श्री वाजपेयी की पार्टी के और आफ़िशल पार्टी के, तमाम पार्टियां वहां शामिल हुई।

श्री बलराज मधोक : कौन सी पार्टियां शामिल हुई ?

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : कांग्रेस पार्टी, पी० एस० पी०...

श्री हेम बरुआ (मंगलदायी) : नहीं।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : वहां पर जो पी० एस० पी० वाले हैं, वे वहां पर मौजूद थे।

श्री बलराज मधोक : यहां पर जम्मू का भी कोई आदमी शामिल नहीं हुआ।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : क्या श्री मधोक को यह मालूम नहीं है कि पंछी साहब उसमें शामिल हुए, जो पंद्रह दिन पहले जनसंघ से निकल गये थे और शेख साहब के खिलाफ़ दलायल से भरी हुई जिनकी सबसे बेहतर स्पीच थी ? चूंकि वह जनसंघ को छोड़ कर चले गये, इसलिए क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि वह जम्मू के रहने वाले नहीं हैं ? क्या बलराज पुरी जम्मू के रहने वाले नहीं हैं ?

मुझे खुशी है कि उस कन्वेन्शन में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी, शिया पार्टी, प्लेबेसाइड फ्रन्ट, अवामी लीग, पोलिटिकल फ्रंट वगैरह हर एक पार्टी, हर एक खित्ते और हर एक जिले के लोग मौजूद थे। मुझे खुशी है कि बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद भी वहां तशरीफ ले गये। कन्वेन्शन ने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही, जो हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ़ हो। उसने कहा कि अगर जम्मू और लद्दाख को कोई बात मन्जूर नहीं है, तो वादी वाले भी उसको नहीं मानेंगे। हां, अगर मेरे दोस्तों को जम्मू और लद्दाख के भाइयों पर भी भरोसा नहीं रहा, तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूं ?

मैं श्री चव्हाण के सामने बड़े दुख के साथ इस बात का इजहार करना चाहता हूं कि सब कहते हैं कि काश्मीर हमारा है, लेकिन जो भी कानून आता है, उसमें लिखा होता है, 'एक्सेप्ट जम्मू एण्ड कश्मीर,'' यानि वह जम्मू और काश्मीर के अलावा सारे मुल्क पर लागू होगा। मैंने हमेशा इस बात पर एतराज किया है और इस बारे में अपनी एमेंडमेंट दी है।

मैं यह भी अर्ज कर दूं कि जम्मू-काश्मीर ही एक ऐसी स्टेट है, जहां इस मुल्क की माइनारिटी मैजारिटी में है और मैजारिटी माइनारिटी में है। श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा कि हमने वहां पर 300 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये हैं। किसी वक्त एक

महाराजा ने 65 लाख रुपये में उस जमीन को खरीदा था, लेकिन क्या वह समझते हैं कि आज 150 करोड़ या 300 करोड़ रुपये में उन्होंने उस जमीन और वहां के बाशिन्दों को खरीद लिया है ? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि रुपये से इन्सान नहीं खरीदे जाते है ।

ये लोग पंजाब में क्या कर रहे हैं ? अगर ये पंजाब में संत फतेहसिंह की मदद करते हैं, तो इन्हें जानना चाहिए कि सिख होमलैंड जरूर बनेगा । अगर सिख होमलैंड बनेगा, तो काश्मीर पर इस मुल्क का अधिकार और काश्मीर के साथ इसके ताल्लुकात बहुत कम हो जायेंगे । इसके नतीजे के तौर पर हिन्दुस्तान बहुत बड़ा नुकसान उठायेगा -

मैं इस सरकार से यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर काश्मीर हमारा है, तो दो दफ़ा पंडित जी के जीवन में और शास्त्री जी के जीवन में भी हम काश्मीर के उस हिस्से से वापिस क्यों आये, जो कि हमारा है । इसकी वजह यह है कि हमारा दिमाग़ साफ नहीं है ।

इससे पेश्तर कि मैं श्री वाजपेयी को इस रेजोल्यूशन को वापिस लेने के लिए रिक्वेस्ट करूं. मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि वह जानते हैं कि जब मद्रास एसेम्बली ने यह पास कर दिया कि स्टेट का नाम तामिलनाडू हो, तो श्री अन्नादुराई के कहने पर सरकार ने उस बात को मान लिया । इसी तरह अगर उन्हें बहुत इसरार है, तो इस मामले को भी काश्मीर एसेम्बली को भेज दिया जाये और उसको इस बारे में अपनी राय जाहिर करने का मौका दिया जाये । वहां पर इस वक्त शेख साहब नही हैं । मैंने यही एमेंडमेंट रखी है । जहां तक मेरा ताल्लुक है, दफ़ा 370 को खत्म कर दिया जाये, सब कुछ खत्म कर दिया जाये, मुझे कोई तकलीफ नहीं है, न मैं इससे घबराता हूं । अगर मुल्क का भला हो, अगर मुल्क तरक्की करे, तो पांच करोड़ मुसलमानों के कत्ल होने पर भी मुझे एतराज नहीं है । बक्शी साहब ने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से कहा है कि शेख साहब की जिन्दगी में ही, इस बूढ़े की जिन्दगी में ही, काश्मीर के बारे में फैसला कर लेना चाहिए । श्री सादिक नेक-नीयती से यह चाहते थे कि कन्वेन्शन कामयाब हो । अभी श्री आगा ने दियानतदारी से कहा है कि कन्वेन्शन ने ठीक रास्ता अख्त्यार किया है ।

ऐसे मौके पर अगर शेख साहब को कोई गद्दार कहता है तो उसको समझ लेना चाहिये कि आज भी काश्मीर की 80 प्रतिशत आबादी शेख अब्दुल्ला के पीछे हैं और शेख अब्दुल्ला मुल्क का सबसे बड़ा हुब्बे वतन है ।

(شری عبدالغنی ڈار (گوڑگاؤں) سپیکر صاحب. کس کس طرح ستاتے ہیں یہ بت ہیں تظام ہم ایسے ہیں کہ جیسے کسی کا خدا نہ ہو۔" شری واجپئی میرے قابل عزت بھائی ہیں۔ شری پرکاش ویر شاستری کی بھی میں عزت کرتا ہوں ۔ شری ہیم بروانے جو فرمایا ہے۔ اس کو میں نے بڑے غور سے سنا ہے۔ لیکن میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ حقیقت کو آنکھوں سے اوجھل کرنا نادانی ہے۔

ہم نے جوناگڑھ اور مانوادر پر قبضہ کیا۔ کیونکہ وہاں کی جنتا سمجھتی تھی کہ نواب کو پاکستان کے ساتھ اپنا رشتہ جوڑنے کا کوئی حق نہیں ہے۔ لیکن اس وقت اگر کشمیر کے عوام چاہتے۔ جن کے لیڈر شیخ صاحب۔ بخشی صاحب صادق صاحب۔ صراف صاحب اور دوسرے بھائی تھے جو انہیں پاکستان کے ساتھ ملنے سے کون روک سکتا تھا۔ اس وقت کون سی فوج جا کر وادی میں قدم رکھ سکتی تھی اس وقت نہ راجہ تھا اور نہ راجہ کی فوج تھی۔ لیکن کشمیر کے لیڈروں نے کہا کہ ہم نے ٹو نیشن تھیوری کو اس وقت نہیں مانا جبکہ ملک میں قائد اعظم کی طوطی بولتی تھی۔ تو آج اس کو مان کر پاکستان میں شامل ہونے کا سوال ہی پیدا نہیں ہوتا ہے۔

مولانا شبلی نے جو مولانا آزاد کے استاد تھے۔ اورنگ زیب عالمگیر کا کرتے ہوئے۔ اس اورنگ زیب کا۔ جس نے مندروں اور گوردواروں کو سب سے زیادہ جاگیریں دیں۔ جس کے دونوں خزانچی ہندو تھے۔ شری واجپئی جیسے دوستوں کو خطاب کرتے ہوئے کہا ہے "ہمیں لے دے کے ساری داستان میں یاد ہے اتنا۔ کہ اورنگزیب ہندو کش تھا۔ ظالم تھا ستمگر تھا۔"

جب تقسیم ملک کے بعد شمالی ہند میں بالکل پاگل پن آ گیا تھا اور پنجاب کی سرزمین۔ پاکستان پنجاب بھی اور ہندوستانی پنجاب بھی۔ بے گناہوں کے خون سے لالہ زار ہو رہی تھی اور اس پاگل پن نے جموں میں بھی اپنا اثر کیا تھا اس وقت کشمیر کی وادی میں ایک بھی بیٹی یا بیٹے کو تکلیف نہیں ہونے دی گئی۔ وہاں پر کسی کی نکسیر تک نہیں پھوٹی۔ اس کی وجہ یہ تھی کہ کشمیر کے عوام اور ان کے لیڈر ایک قوم کے اصول کو مانتے تھے اور وہ ہندوؤں کو اپنا بڑا بھائی سمجھتے تھے۔

میرے دوستوں کے ذہن میں یہ بات آنی چاہئے کہ سیکورٹی کونسل میں جاکر شیخ - بخشی یا خواجہ صادق نے نہیں کہا تھا کہ ہندوستان کشمیر پر قبضہ نہیں کرنا چاہتا ہے۔ ہندوستان نے تو صرف کشمیریوں کی آزادی کو بچانے کے لئے اپنی فوجیں بھیجی ہیں۔ کشمیر میں ریفرینڈم کا نعرہ انھوں نے کبھی نہیں لگایا تھا اور نہ ہی ان کے ساتھی ہندو دوستوں نے لگایا تھا۔ ریفرینڈم کا نعرہ پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو نے لگایا تھا۔ اس کے بعد حالات بدلتے گئے۔

اسپیکر صاحب۔ میرے تمام باپ دادا کشمیر میں پیدا ہوئے صرف میں ہی پنجاب میں پیدا ہوا۔]

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बात पर एतराज है । इस हाउस में बापदादा की बात नहीं कही जानी चाहिए, क्योंकि यह लोक सभा है, परलोक सभा नहीं है ।

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار - میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اپنے ان دوستوں کے مقابلہ میں وہاں کے حالات کو میں زیادہ بہتر جانتا ہوں۔

میرا کہنا یہ ہے کہ وہ کشمیر کی وادی ہی تھی جس نے ہندوستان کا ساتھ دیا۔ جس نے ہندوستان کو اپنے یہاں خوش آمدید کہا۔ جس نے اپنے اختیارات چھوڑ دیئے۔ اور اس ملک کے اختیارات کو قبول کیا۔ سیکولرزم کے حامی ہوتے ہوئے بھی ہم ہندوستانی پنجاب اور جموں میں فسادات اور پاگل پن کو نہیں بدل پائے۔ لیکن وادی میں ایسا کچھ بھی نہیں ہوا۔

پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو نے بعد میں یہ فرمایا کہ کشمیر میں ریفرینڈم نہیں ہو سکتا ہے۔ کیونکہ پاکستان اس بات پر رضا مند نہیں ہے کہ کشمیر کے عوام آزادی کے ساتھ اپنی رائے دے سکیں۔ انھوں نے لاگوس میں کہا کہ اگر ریفرینڈم کرایا جائے اور خدانخواستہ اگر اس کا انجام یہ ہو کہ پاکستان کے حق میں کشمیر کی رائے چلی جائے۔ تو ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں کی حیثیت نازک ہو جائے گی۔ سوال یہ ہے کہ کیا ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں نے کہا تھا کہ ریفرینڈم کرانے کی بات مانی جائے۔

شیخ عبداللہ جو کنونیشن بلائیں اس کی اجازت میرے سامنے بیٹھے ہوئے مضبوط بھائی شری وائی۔ بی۔ چوان نے دی۔ اگر وہ چاہتے تو وہ اس کی اجازت نہ دیتے۔ انھیں کوئی روک نہیں سکتا تھا۔ اگر وہ چاہتے تو وہ صادق صاحب سے کہہ دیتے کہ یہ کنونیشن نہیں ہونی چاہئے۔ لیکن انھوں نے سوچا کہ دیکھیں۔ کشمیریوں کے من میں کیا ہے۔ شیخ عبداللہ نے سب کو بلایا سوائے شری واجپئی کی پارٹی کے اور آفیشل پارٹی کے تمام پارٹیاں وہاں شامل ہوئیں۔

श्री बलराज मधोक : कौन सी पार्टियां शामिल हुई ?

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار - کانگریس پارٹی پی۔ ایم۔ پی

श्री हेम बरुआ : (मंगलदायी) : नहीं ।

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار - وہاں پر جو پی۔ ایم۔ پی والے ہیں۔ وہ وہاں پر موجود تھا

श्री बलराज मधोक : वहां पर जम्मू का भी कोई आदमी शामिल नहीं हुआ ।

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار - کیا شری مدھوک کو یہ معلوم نہیں ہے کہ پانچھی صاحب اس میں شامل ہوئے جو پندرہ دن پہلے جن سنگھ سے نکل گئے تھے اور شیخ صاحب کے خلاف دلائل سے بھری ہوئی جن کی سب سے بہتر اسپیچ تھی چونکہ وہ جن سنگھ کو چھوڑ کر چلے گئے۔ اس لئے کیا اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ وہ جموں کے رہنے والے نہیں ہیں۔

مجھے خوشی ہے کہ اس کنونیشن میں کمیونسٹ پارٹی۔ شیعہ پارٹی پلیبیسائٹ فرنٹ۔ عوامی لیگ۔ پولیٹیکل فرنٹ وغیرہ ہر ایک پارٹی۔ ہر ایک خطے اور ہر ایک ضلعے کے لوگ موجود تھے۔ مجھے خوشی ہے کہ بخشی غلام محمد بھی وہاں تشریف لے گئے۔ کنونیشن نے کوئی ایسی بات نہیں کہی۔ جو ہندوستان کے خلاف ہو۔ اس نے کہا کہ اگر جموں اور لداخ کو کوئی بات منظور نہیں ہے تو وادی والے بھی اس کو نہیں مانیں گے۔ ہاں۔ اگر میرے دوستوں کو جموں اور لداخ کے بھائیوں پر بھی بھروسہ نہیں رہا۔ تو میں کیا کر سکتا ہوں۔

میں شری چوان کے سامنے بڑے دکھ کے ساتھ اس بات کا اظہار کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سب کہتے ہیں کہ کشمیر ہمارا ہے۔ لیکن جو بھی قانون آتا ہے اس میں لکھا ہوتا ہے "ایکسیپٹ جموں اینڈ کشمیر" یعنی وہ جموں اور کشمیر کے علاوہ سارے ملک پر لاگو ہوگا۔ میں نے ہمیشہ اس بات پر اعتراض کیا ہے اور اس بارے میں اپنی ایمینڈمینٹس دی ہیں۔

میں یہ بھی عرض کر دوں کہ جموں کشمیر ہی ایک ایس۔ سٹیٹ ہے۔ جہاں اس ملک کی مائناریٹی میجاریٹی میں ہے اور میجاریٹی مائناریٹی میں ہے۔ شری واجپئی نے کہا کہ ہم نے وہاں پر ۳۰۰ کروڑ روپیہ خرچ کئے ہیں۔ کسی وقت ایک مہاراجہ نے ۷۵ لاکھ روپوں میں اس زمین کو خریدا تھا۔ لیکن کیا وہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ آج بھی ۱۵۰ کروڑ یا ۳۰۰ کروڑ روپئے میں انھوں نے اس زمین اور وہاں کے باشندوں کو خرید لیا ہے۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پیسے سے انسان نہیں خریدے جا سکتے ہیں۔

یہ لوگ پنجاب میں کیا کر رہے ہیں۔ اگر یہ پنجاب میں سنت فتح سنگھ کی مدد کرتے ہیں تو انھیں جاننا چاہئے کہ سکھ ہوم لینڈ ضرور بنے گا۔ اگر سکھ ہوم لینڈ بنے گا تو کشمیر پر اس ملک کا ادھیکار اور کشمیر کے ساتھ اس کے تعلقات بہت کم ہو جائیں گے۔ اس کے نتیجے کے طور پر ہندوستان بہت بڑا نقصان اٹھائے گا۔

میں اس سرکار سے یہ بھی پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر کشمیر ہمارا ہے تو دو دفعہ پنڈت جی کے جیون میں اور شاستری جی کے جیون میں بھی ہم کشمیر کے اس حصے سے واپس کیوں آئے۔ جو کہ ہمارا ہے۔ اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ہمارا دماغ صاف نہیں ہے۔

اس سے پیشتر کہ میں شری واجپئی کو اس ریزولیوشن کو واپس لینے کے لئے ریکویسٹ کروں۔ میں ان سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ جانتے ہیں کہ جب مدراس اسمبلی نے یہ پاس کر دیا کہ اس سٹیٹ کا نام تامل ناڈو ہو تو شری انارودرائی کے کہنے پر اس بات کو مان لیا۔ اس طرح اگر انھوں نے بہت اصرار سے تو اس معاملہ کو بھی کشمیر اسمبلی کو بھیج دیا جائے۔ اور اس کو اس بارے میں اپنی رائے ظاہر کرنے کا موقع دیا جائے۔ وہاں پہ اس وقت شیخ صاحب نہیں ہیں۔ میں نے یہ ہی ایمینڈمینٹ رکھی ہے جہاں تک میرا تعلق ہے۔

دفعہ ۳۷۰ کو ختم کر دیا جائے۔ سب کچھ ختم کر دیا جائے۔ مجھے کوئی تکلیف نہیں ہے۔ نہ میں اس سے گھبراتا ہوں۔ اگر ملک کا بھلا ہو۔ اگر ملک ترقی کرے تو وہ کروڑ مسلمانوں کے قتل ہونے پر بھی مجھے اعتراض نہیں ہے۔ بخشی صاحب نے شریمتی اندرا گاندھی سے کہا ہے کہ شیخ صاحب کی زندگی میں ہی۔ اس بوڑھے کی زندگی میں ہی۔ کشمیر کے بارے میں فیصلہ کر لینا چاہیئے۔ شری صادق نیک نیت سے یہ چاہتے تھے کہ کنونیشن کامیاب ہو ابھی شری آغا نے دیانت داری سے کہا ہے کہ کنونیشن نے ٹھیک راستہ اختیار کیا ہے۔ ایسے موقع پر اگر شیخ صاحب کو کوئی غدار کہتا ہے تو اس کو سمجھ لینا چاہیئے کہ آج بھی کشمیر کی اسّی پرتی شت آبادی شیخ عبداللہ کے پیچھے ہے۔ اور شیخ عبداللہ ملک کا سب سے بڑا محب وطن ہے۔]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the debate which was initiated by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has raised only one basic question as a result of his speech or motion and that is, that Article 370 should be abrogated. This is the specific suggestion that the Resolution makes.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I made a number of suggestions.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : You made many other demands. But the sum total of it was that. He has used some very fine expressions to express the feeling. What he meant was that there is some psychological problem with a political complexion which exists as far as Kashmir is concerned and I should say that, that is a realistic assessment. He made three or four demands. I will go into them later.

Of the other hon. Members who spoke, very few of them supported Shri Vajpayee's demand. My task has therefore become somewhat easier. Some of the hon. Members representing different parties have explained why it is not necessary to abrogate article 370. Everybody has tried to examine this problem of Kashmir from his own point of view and has tried to explain the great variety among those problems. I do not want to say anything which possibly might create more problems than solve them.

Coming to Article 370 Sir, we know the history of it, how it has come about. It has got three clauses. In case of clause 1(a) Shri Vajpayee has very rightly said that it has become completely superfluous. I agree with him. It refers to Article 238, which does not exist in the Constitution. It is as good as abrogated. Then, he made a mention of clause 3 of Article 370. He asked why the President does not make use of the power under Clause 3. May I read it for the benefit of Shri Vajpayee ? It reads :

> "Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this article, the President may, by public notification, declare that this article shall cease to be operative or shall be operative only with such exceptions and modifications and from such date as he may specify."

And then this is important—

> "Provided that the recommendation of the Constituent Assembly of the State referred to in clause (2) shall be necessary before the President issues such a notification."

This Clause was again, an exercise of power, once only, that was, when constituent assembly recommended to make it operative. That is the scope of this clause. But there is no longer any constituent assembly and there is no scope for any constituent assembly to maky any recommendation, and therefore there is no scope for exercise of any power under this particular clause. It is as good as nothing

It is the remaining part of article 370 which is more important. We have got to consider whether the remaining part of article 370 is useful or not. That is,

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

really speaking, the sum and substance of the whole thing. If we look at article 370, what is the remaining part of article 370. I would like to borrow a phrase which was used by my predecessor here while describing article 370 and he has described it as a sort of bridge between the Indian constitution and the affairs of Kashmir. Really speaking it is clause (b) which is more important.

It says :

"the power of Parliament to make law for the said State shall be limited to—

"(i) those matters in the Union List and the Government List which, in consultation with the Government of the State, are declared by the President to correspond to matters specified in the Instrument of Association governing the accession of the State to the Dominion of India as the matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for that State..."

This reference to Dominion Status—Shri Vajpayee also alluded to it—described only the status of India then when accession took place ; it is nothing more.

Then (ii) is more important :

"(ii) such other matters in the said Lists as, with the concurrence of the Government of the State, the President may by order specify".

This part has been very extensively made use of in the last few years. Shri Gulam Mohammad Bakshi made a reference to it.

The hon. Member said there is a separate head of state. My hon. colleague, to my right, was the first Sadr-i-Riyasat of Kashmir, and the first and the last. He himself later become Governor. So the head of the state of Jammu and Kashmir is no longer a Sadr-i-Riyasat. He is Governor. Formerly, the chief executive of that state was called 'Prime Minister', which my hon. friend, the Bakshi, had the privilege to be once But there is no longer any Prime Minister there ; he is Chief Minister as in any other State.

I can mention a long list of things that have been done ; I do not think I should take the time of the House in detailing them and say how many Acts have been applied to the State in the last five years. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is made applicable, the entire judiciary, the entire Election Commission machinery has been made applicable ; then representatives to Parliament will be elected from the State under our Act. Very basic changes are coming about.

So the role of art. 370 is a sort of bridge. Do we want to break that bridge by taking away 370 ? Personally, I feel one has to be rather very realistic about it. It is not a question of being sentimental about it. I underrtand the hon. Mover's sentiment ; I share it. When some people try to think that Kashmir has a different future from that of India, they are completely misleading themselves. I have no doubt that the destiny and the future of India and Kashmir is identical—there is no doubt about it. At the same time, let us not be unrealistic and say 'abrogate 370'.

If people think that they should be able to go and purchase land there, if this is the only idea of unity of India, that some rich people may be able to go there and exploit, the unity of exploitation, if this is the idea of Indian nationalism, I really do not understand why that should be done.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Bridge is a wrong analogy. He admits a gulf.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have not used it as an analogy

There are certainly some problems. Take the process of integration. We say that we have to yet achieve national integration. We have got a National Integration Council in regard to the rest of India also. What does it mean ? It means that the process of integration is not yet complete. We have certainly political unity. We have the same Constitution. We have got fundamental rights. Still we say that we have yet to achieve complete national integration, because national integration is something different from political unity, it is something different from economic development.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : But does it also mean that we are not a nation ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Of course, we are nation. When we say that there is no national integration, it does not mean that we are not a nation. These are two different things. To have national integration means, really speaking, to have some sort of...

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : National consciousness.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : .. national consciousness, a feeling of oneness, an emotional stake in the national life. This is, really speaking, what we have to achieve. This process will have to work for a long time, with patience, with understanding, with a sense of friendship, with an idea of giving others a sense of participation. That is the only way we can go about it.

I do not want to say anything more about this matter.

There is the other side of the picture, what has been happening in Kashmir in the last 20 years. Some members did make mention about Sheikh Abdullah. We have all respect for Sheikh Abdullah as be was the first man who fought for the secularism in the land of Kashmir. He fought for the freedom of the people of Kashmir. He led the struggle against the invadors of Pakistan.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : No, he was not there at all.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : At the same time he was the man who was instrumental for the accession of Kashmir to India. Unfortunately he has forgotten all his past. That is our present difficulty. He is making speeches. I do not want to make any adverse comment or create any new problems for India and Kashmir, but one thing is certain that the great man that he is, he is still in search of himself if I may say so. He is trying to find out what is in his mind. This convention, about which my hon. friend Shri Abdul Ghani Dar made a very eloquent speech, was an attempt to find out what he really wants. It is his problem, it is not a problem for us. We know where we are. I must say that Mr. Jai Prakash Narain who attended the convention did a singular service to the cause of Kashmir by forthrightly telling him what the reality of politics there is. Unfortunately Sheikh Abdullah has neither supported what Mr. Jai Praksh Narain said nor rejected it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : He publicly rejected it in a Srinagar meeting. Later on he might have changed. He does not know his own mind.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That is exactly what I am saying. That was not the impression which Mr. Jaya Prakash Narain gave me. My impression is that he has neither accepted nor rejected. They have decided again to meet and find out what they really want. It is their right to find out what they want, but as long as the reality is not realised by those who want to discuss this question, nothing is likely to materialise. This is the reality. We have to take this as the reality and work on that basis. Our efforts for the development of Kashmir are continuing, will continue.

The hon. Member has mentioned how many hundreds of crores were given to Kashmir. I do not want to go into those details. Certainly large amounts have been given. What is wrong about it ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Nothing wrong. I did not say it was something wrong, but why not appoint a parliamentary committee to go into the whole expenditure ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : We are not opposed to money being spent, but to money going waste.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : They have got their legislature. That is where you are wrong. You think that because the money in Kashmir is not well spent a parliamentary committee should be appointed from here. Why not appoint a parliamentary committee for all the States ? Why choose only Kashmir ? They have got their own legislature to find out what is right and what is wrong. They have got their Public Accounts Committee and other things. Why do you want a parliamentary committee to find out how they

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

are spending the money ? This is an attitude of suspicion. Once we start looking at these problems from this point of view, then the people in Kashmir will say that we are not merely giving them money but we want to find out the way they are spending.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : This is the charge from Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad also.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not think he has made that charge.

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी : वाजपेयी जी ने कहा था—300 करोड़ रुपये, मैंने कहा था—1947 से आज तक जो मदद दी गई है, वह है 150 करोड़ रुपये। मेरा यह ख्याल है कि काश्मीर को उसकी जरूरत के मुताबिक कुछ भी नहीं मिला है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I agree with the figure that the hon. Member has mentioned that in the last 20 years nearly Rs. 300 crores have been given by way of loans and other things. There is nothing wrong, but his only point is they should have been given more. There Mr. Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad may be right. I do not share this view that we should appoint a Parliamentary Committee because the whole money is ill spent because in the last 20 years money was spent by Sheikh Abdullah, Bakshi Saheb and the present Government of Mr. Sadiq.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD (Kurnool) : Should we not know whether the money given by us is spent correctly or not ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The Auditor General and other organizations are there to see how the money is spent, They have got their own State legislature. They are going into it and finding out what is done. The Public Accounts Committee is there to see what exactly is done. Do you say that the Parliamentary Committee is for this function ? Have you done it before in any other State ? When we talk about it only in respect of Jammu and Kashmir we are not bridging the gulf but we are, really speaking, trying to widen it. It is wrong. Now, some Members took objection to what was happening to the elections. This has become a fashion to say that elections in Kashmir were rigged.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : The number of rejected applications is unprecedented.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Election petitions are being heard. Of all the persons, hon. Member Shri Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad has no right to say that the elections were rigged. How were you elected to this House ?

SHRI BAKSHI GULAM MOHAMMAD : By the people's votes.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Those members who gave him votes also gave votes to those people who are sitting in the Assembly. What is the use of saying this ? Your membership of this House, your right to address this House is the result of your election, which you say is rigged. A very wonderful idea. (*Interruptions*).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात मुंह बन्द करने के लिये अच्छी है, समझने के लिये नहीं है।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : जो लोग समझना ही नहीं चाहते, उन के मुंह बन्द करने का क्या फायदा है।

SHRI HEM BARUA : You are scoring a debating point only.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : What am I supposed to do in the debate ? Am I supposed to lose the point here ? We are in a debate.

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी : मैं आपके साथ आर्ग्यूमेंटस में नहीं जाना चाहता, क्योंकि आप एक इम्पोर्टेन्ट सबजेक्ट पर बोल रहे हैं। लेकिन जहां तक इलैक्शन्ज का ताल्लुक है सिर्फ एक गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी ही है, जो यहां है और मैं अब भी दावे से कह सकता हूं कि अगर

इलैक्शन्ज प्रोपर हुए होते तो शायद यहां कई होते । बहरहाल यह राय का मामला है । मैंने एक जजमेंट का खुलासा आपको पढ़ कर सुनाया था जो जस्टिस आनन्द सिंह का था ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : What I have said is, whatever has happened about these matters, they are before the Election Tribunals. Some of them were rejected. The judges have decided about those matters. Action is being taken about it. What is wrong is wrong. To say that the whole elections are false is not correct. Can you say that the tradition of elections was false in Jammu and Kashmir? Where he was concerned, the elections are good. It is taking a partisan point of view. I do not want to get involved in this. Therefore, our whole approach to this problem will have to be a problem of understanding, problem of practical approach and an attitude of realism which will alone help us to create that affinity between as and the people of Kashmir. That, really speaking, is the main thing I want to say. An hon. Member suggested that we can start negotiations with Kashmir. Shri Vajpayee has suggested, "Don't look at him".

We are very clear about the place of Kashmir in India. There is no boubt on that question whether we meet anybody or not. We can always consider the problem on its own merits. Considering all the aspects of the problem, as I have already stated in this hon. House, I do not want to add anything more or substract anything out of that. I would say this to the hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee, who may not be convinced because I know it is difficult to convince him.

I can only say that his main demand was to abrogate article 370. It is not in the interest of anybody to abrogate this article at the present moment. So, I request him to withdraw the resolution.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (बलरामपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन ने मेरे संकल्प में जो अभिरुचि दिखलाई है उसके लिए मैं सदन का आभारी हूं । मेरे प्रस्ताव में अनुच्छेद 370 को समाप्त करने की बात एक उदाहरण के रूप में कही गई है । वह मेरे प्रस्ताव की एक मेव मांग नहीं है । मैं प्रस्ताव का एक अंश पढ़ कर सुनना चाहूंगा :

"... इस राज्य को पूर्ण रूप से भारत के अन्य राज्यों के समान लाया जाना चाहिए और इस प्रयोजनार्थ यह सभा सिफारिश करती है कि सभी अवश्यक कार्यवाहियां जैसे कि अनुच्छेद 370 का निराकरण तुरन्त प्रारम्भ की जायं ।"

लेकिन सारा विवाद अनुच्छेद 370 पर केन्द्रित हो गया है । एक दृष्टि से यह अच्छा हुआ है । बार-बार इस बारे में चर्चा करते रहना इस सदन और देश के दिमाग को बनाता है । इस दृष्टि से इस चर्चा का स्वागत होना चाहिए ।

इस चर्चा में कुछ भाषण सुन कर मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ है । यह पहला मौका नहीं है जब इस सदन में अनुच्छेद 370 को समाप्त करने की बात कही गई । मेरे मित्र श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने सन् 64 में इस आशय का एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया था । मेरा तो केवल संकल्प है जो सिफारिश के रूप में है । उनका विधेयक अगर स्वीकार कर लिया जाता तो वह बन्धन के रूप में होता । उस विधेयक पर मेरे मित्र श्री एस० एम० बैनर्जी, जो इस सदन से गायब हैं, ने भाषण दिया था कि अनुच्छेद 370 समाप्त होना चाहिए । उस पर श्री सरजू पाण्डेय जी ने भी भाषण दिया था । मैं पांडे जी का भाषण उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं ।

"इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर कश्मीर के बारे में आप को कुछ करना है तो आज ठीक प्रस्ताव आया है, आना तो इसको बहुत पहले चाहिए था लेकिन आज ही सही" श्री सरजू पांडे जी का यह सन् 64 का भाषण है । मैं श्री बैनर्जी के शब्दों को भी उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं :

"इतने साल के बाद भी आर्टिकल 370 ऐब्रोगेट न होने के बारे में कोई दलील नहीं दी गई इस सदन में ।"

प्रोफेसर मुकर्जी इस समय सदन में नहीं हैं । उनका भाषण सुनने में आनन्द आता है,

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

उनकी वाणी पर सरस्वती बसती है। आज उन का भाषण सुन कर मुझे खेद और आश्चर्य हुआ। ऐसा लगता है कि कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी की नीति में परिवर्तन हुआ है, क्या यह परिवर्तन सोवियत रूस की नीति में परिवर्तन का परिणाम है ? अगर यह उस परिवर्तन का परिणाम है तो सदन को और देश को इसके बारे में गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा।

जो बात सन 1964 में ठीक थी, वह सन 1968 में गलत नहीं हो सकती है। अगर सन 1964 में अनुच्छेद 370 को समाप्त करना उचित था, आवश्यक था, देश और जम्मू-कश्मीर के के व्यापक हितों में था, तो आज यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि अनुच्छेद 30 को समाप्त नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री के विधेयक पर डा० लोहिया ने पक्ष में मत दिया था। और श्री मधु लिमये का मत भीं उसके पक्ष में था। यह बात में अपने मित्र श्री एस० एम० जोशी को याद दिला रहा हूं। उन्होंने कहा कि वे मेरे प्रस्ताव की भावना से सहमत हैं, लेकिद राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता का कार्य बड़ा कठिन कार्य है, इसको हमें धीरे धीरे करना होगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता का कार्य निरन्तर चलने वाला कार्य है। यह लोगों के दिलों और दिमागों को जीतने का कार्य है और मेरा इस संकल्प को लाने का उद्देश्य यही है कि जो अनुच्छेद 370 जम्मू-कश्मीर की जनता के मन में एक दुविधा पैदा करता है। उसे निष्प्रोजनीय बना दिया जाय। एक ओर तो राज्य की विशेष स्थिति है, दूसरी ओर यह धारा वहां के नागरिकों के साथ भेद-भाव करती है। जो लोग लिमिटेड एक्सेशन भारत में सीमित विलय करने के पक्षपाती हैं, उन्हें मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि जम्मू काश्मीर की जनता सीमित विलय को पसन्द नहीं करेगी। वह सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में जाने का अधिकार नहीं छोड़ेगी। वह चुनावों का निष्पक्ष निर्देशन चाहेगी। जो अधिकार भारतीय गणराज्य के हर नागरिक को प्राप्त हैं वे अधिकार यदि जम्मू-काश्मीर के नागरिक को प्राप्त नहीं होंगे तो वहां की जनता उसके खिलाफ आवाज उठायेगी। मैं बख्शी साहब का आभारी हूं, जिन्होंने मुझे वहां के एक सरकारी कर्मचारी का मामला दिया है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या भारत के किसी अन्य राज्य में यह स्थिति हो सकती है ? कोई कर्मचारी एसोशियेशन का काम करे तो क्या उसको नोटिस दी जायगी ? कोई श्री अब्दुल-हमीद अफीदी, डिप्टी-एक्साइज कमिश्नर हैं, वह कहते हैं-

> "It has been brcught to my notice that you are taking active part in the activities of the low-paid employees' fedeaation. Accordingly, strict watch over your activities was exercised by the under-signed and I have come to the conclusion that you are much interested in such matters and pay hardly any attention to government work. It has also been reported to me by some of your colleagues that they have seen you pasting posters of the aforementioned federation on the walls of houses and shops. "

क्या जम्मू-कश्मीर के कर्मचारियोंको संगठन बनाने का अधिकार नहीं है ? क्या इस के लिये उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायगी ?

SHRI NAMBIAR : They are doing it here for the Central Government employees here. It is reflected there. They are like brother and sister. *(Interruptions)*.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां स्थिति खराब है, लेकिन इतनी खराब नहीं है। किसी को पोस्टर लगाते हुए देख लिया तो उसको नोटिस दी जाय-इस का गृह मंत्री भी समर्थन नहीं करेंगे। जम्मू-कश्मीर के कर्मचारियों के साथ यह व्यवहार नहीं होना चाहिये। इस तरह की कार्यवाहियां न चलें, इस दृष्टि से कुछ कदम उठाने आवश्यक हैं और उसके लिये मेरा एक सुझाव था कि अनुच्छेद 370 समाप्त कर दिया जाय। अपने भाषण

द्वारा राष्ट्रपति यह कर सकते हैं । मैं मानता हूं कि राज्य सरकार से पूछ कर यह काम होना चाहिये, लेकिन यह सदन अपनी सिफारिश कर सकता है, अपनी राय प्रकट कर सकता है कि अनुच्छेद 370 जो कि संविधान में एक अन्तर्कालीन उपबन्ध था, अस्थायी था, उसे अब समाप्त करने का समय आ गया है । मुझे खेद है कि गृह मंत्री इस अनुच्छेद को ब्रिज कह कर सारा प्रश्न टालना चाहते हैं । शायद उन्होंने संविधान के निर्माताओं की मंशा नहीं समझी अगर अनुच्छेद 370 को ब्रिज समझा जायगा-कश्मीर और भारत के बीच...

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I did not say it was a bridge between Kashmir and India. I said, It was a bridge for applying more and more articles of the Constitution to Jammu and Kashmir-constitutional bridge.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : That does not require any bridge.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान के निर्माताओं की मंशा बिलकुल साफ थी कि अनुच्छेद 370 कुछ समय के लिये है । नेहरू जी ने कहा था कि यह अनुच्छेद घिसते-घिसते घिस जायगा यह क्या इसका अर्थ है कि वह बना रह जायगा । आप कह सकते हैं कि आज उसको पूरी तरह से खत्म करने का समय नहीं है, लेकिन हम ऐसे समय की कल्पना नहीं कर सकते कि अनुच्छेद 370 जो अस्थायी है, वह स्थायी कर दिया जायगा...

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Nobody has taken that position.

17.00 hrs.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेना भी नहीं चाहिए । अब कहा जाता है कि परिस्थिति वही बनी है जो संविधान के निर्माण के समय थी । जम्मू-काश्मीर के एक-तिहाई भाग पर पाकिस्तान का कब्जा है ।

काश्मीर का मामला सुरक्षा परिषद् में पेश है । जब तक यह परिस्थिति नहीं बदलती है तब तक अगर हम यह अनुच्छेद 370 हटायेंगे तो पाकिस्तान शोर मचायेगा । मेरा कहना है कि क्या पाकिस्तान के लिए हमने यह अनुच्छेद 370 रखा हुआ है ? वह तो जब भी आप कोई नया कानून वहां पर लागू करते हैं तो शोर मचाता है । पाकिस्तान तो शोर मचाने वाला ही है । लेकिन अगर भारत की राष्ट्रीय एकात्मकता का कारवां पाकिस्तान के शोर मचाने से रुक जायगा तो यह देश के लिए बड़े दुर्भाग्य का दिन होगा । हम जम्मू काश्मीर के मामले में पाकिस्तान को एक पक्ष नहीं मान सकते । मेरा निवेदन है कि आज मामला सुरक्षा परिषद् में मौजूद है, पाकिस्तान उसको नये सिरे से कुरेदने की की कोशिश कर रहा है, इसलिए यह और भी आवश्यक हो गया है कि वह मनोवैज्ञानिक दीवार जो काश्मीर की जनता और हमको बांटती है वह खत्म कर दी जाय । अगर काश्मीर का मामला सुरक्षा परिषद में न होता, अगर पाकिस्तान उस मामले को बारबार उठाने की कोशिश न करता और अगर कुछ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शक्तियां इस मामले में पाकिस्तान की पीठ थपथपाने की अबुद्धिमता नही दिखाती तो शायद यह मांग करने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती, मामला सुरक्षा परिषद में है और पाकिस्तान गड़बड़ करता है इसलिये एक अनिश्चितता की स्थिति पैदा होती है उस स्थिति का निराकरण करने के लिए हम अनुच्छेद 370 को समाप्त करने का कदम उठा सकते हैं ।

मैं एक बात कह कर खत्म कर दूंगा । कश्मीर में अब राजतन्त्र नहीं है कश्मीर के महाराजा जनता के मतों से निर्वाचित होकर भारतीय गणराज्य की सेवा के लिए इस सदन में मौजूद हैं । कोई काश्मीर में फिर से राजतंत्र लाना नहीं चाहता । कश्मीर में जमींदारी खत्म कर दी गई । कोई फिर से जमींदारी कायम करना नहीं चाहता जहां तक जमीन लेने का सवाल है जमीन लेने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाये जा सकते हैं अब वह प्रतिबन्ध उचित होंगे या नहीं होंगे यह सवाल अलग है लेकिन उसके लिए

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

अनुच्छेद 370 की जरूरत नहीं है। उर्वासियम में जमीन नहीं खरीद सकते। छोटा नागपुर में आदिवासियों की जमीन खरीदने पर रोक लगी है। लेकिन जो काम एक डिप्टी कमिश्नर कर सकता है उसके लिए भारतीय संविधान को विकृत करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है—हम नहीं चाहते बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग जम्मू-काश्मीर में जमीन खरीदने के लिए जायं, लेकिन अगर जमीन खरीदने का डर हो तो उसका प्रबन्ध किया जा सकता है। उसके आधार पर अनुच्छेद 370 को बनाये रखने का समर्थन नहीं होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बुनियादी बात है कि कश्मीर की जनता अपनी इच्छा से हमारे साथ मिली है। मैं उन शेख अब्दुल्ला का अभिनन्दन करने के लिये तैयार हूं जो शेख अब्दुल्ला क़ायदे आज़म जिन्ना के दो राष्ट्रों के सिद्धांत के खिलाफ खड़े हुए थे लेकिन कभी कभी मुझे लगता है कि अब वह जम्मू काश्मीर में तीन राष्ट्रों के सिद्धांत का प्रतिपादन कर रहे हैं। वह दो राष्ट्रों के सिद्धांत से तो लड़े लेकिन आज वह कश्मीर को एक अलग राष्ट्र बता रहे हैं। मेरा कहना है कि कश्मीर अलग राष्ट्र नहीं हो सकता है। क्या आप जानते हैं कि जहां तक जमीन लेने का सवाल है जम्मू के लोगों को भी कश्मीर की घाटी में जमीन नहीं लेने दी जाती है? मेरे पास एक नाम है डा० जे० आर० सेठी का, यह डा० जे० आर० सेठी आई स्पेलिस्ट हैं। यह काश्मीर में मकान बना कर रहना चाहते थे। उन्होने उसके लिए जमीन मांगी लेकिन वह नहीं दी गई। उन्हें जम्मू में जमीन दी गई...

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFFI QURESHI): This is wrong.

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी : वाजपेयी जी यह गलत बात है।

[شری غلام محمد بخشی - واجپئی جی یہ غلط بات ہے]

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह सच बात है।

इसके अलावा मैं सदन को यह भी बतलाना चाहूँगा कि पश्चिमी पंजाब के 20 हजार पुरुषार्थी सन् 1947 में जम्मू में प्रविष्ट हुए थे। ध्यान दीजिये कि पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से 20 हजार पुरुषार्थी जम्मू में आये और वह वहां पर बस गये मगर आज उन्हें वोट देने का अधिकार नहीं है। अपने देश में अपने आदमियों को स्टेटलैस बना दिया गया है। भारत के नागरिक जो पाकिस्तान से निकाले गये, जो जम्मू में आज बसे हुए हैं वह चुनाव में वोट नहीं दे सकते हैं। आप अगर इस स्थिति का समर्थन करना चाहते हैं तो यह हम बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे।

जब पाकिस्तान ने मुजफ्फराबाद पर कब्जा किया तो 20 हजार हिन्दू जिनमें सिख भी शामिल थे, अपने घरों को छोड़ने के लिए विवश हुए। मुजफ्फराबाद के ये हिन्दू श्रीनगर आये मुजफ्फराबाद कश्मीर प्रान्त का हिस्सा था। मुजफ्फराबाद से लोग श्रीनगर आये मगर उन्हें श्री नगर में बसने नहीं दिया गया और उनको जम्मू में धकेल दिया गया। साम्प्रदायिकता की मांग हम नहीं कर रहे हैं। साम्प्रदायिकता का आचरण जम्मू कश्मीर में हो रहा है। जो हमारे अधिकारी जम्मू, काश्मीर में जाते हैं और गृह मन्त्री जी जिनकी नियुक्ति करते हैं वह वहां वोट नहीं दे सकते हैं। वहां के मतदाताओं की सूची में उनका नाम नहीं आ सकता है। यह स्थिति कब तक चलेगी? सवाल जमीन खरीदने का नहीं है, सवाल तो विषमता की दीवारों को ढाने का है। मनों में जो रुकावटें पैदा की गई हैं उनको खतम करने का है। मैं मानता हूं कि यह काम केवल कानून से नहीं हो सकता है लेकिन कभी

कानून की मुहर लगाने की जरूरत तो पड़ेगी...

श्री श्रब्दुल्ल गनी डार : फौज और पुलिस से राज्य नहीं चलेगा ।

شری عبدالغنی ڈار - فوج اور پولیس سے راج نہیں چلے گا -

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कोई फौज और पुलिस से राज्य करना नहीं चाहता लेकिन भारत में रहकर जो पाकिस्तान का गुण-गान करते हैं और जो भारत के किसी भाग को पाकिस्तान में ले जाना चाहते हैं उनको बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकेगा और अगर जरूरत महसूस होगी तो उनसे फौज और पुलिस के जरिये भी निबटना पड़ेगा । आखिर हम फौज और पुलिस रखते किस लिए हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा इस प्रस्ताव को लाने का एक ही उद्देश्य था कि सदन का दिमाग बने, इस देश का दिमाग़ बने, जम्मू कश्मीर की समस्याएं इस सदन के सामने आयें । गृह मंत्री जी बड़े चतुर हैं । उन्होंने कई प्रश्न बड़े चातुर्य से टाल दिये हैं । जम्मू, कश्मीर की जनता एक स्वच्छ, ईमानदार और मजबूत शासन चाहती है—हमने पहले शेख अब्दुल्ला को प्रतिष्ठा दी, आज शेख अब्दुल्ला उस स्थान पर नहीं है । उनके बाद बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद आये और आज अब वह हमारे इस सदन के सदस्य हैं । बख्शी साहब के बाद अब जम्मू, काश्मीर में सादिक साहब मुख्य मंत्री हैं । मेरा कहना है कि यह उठापटक क्यों हो रही है ? एक आता है, दूसरा जाता है, यह गड़बड़ आखिर वहां पर क्यों हो रही है ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : सभी जगह हो रहा है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : फर्क है । यह फर्क हमें समझना चाहिये कि यह सब जगह हो रहा है मगर सब जगह मुख्य मन्त्री बदलते हैं तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न नहीं बनता है । सब जगह मुख्य मंत्री बनते है तो पाकिस्तान को भारत को बदनाम करने का हथियार नहीं मिलता है । और जगह मुख्य मंत्री बदलते हैं तो लोगों के दिमाग में अस्थिरता पैदा नही होती है । इसलिए नई दिल्ली को इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना होगा और जम्मू, कश्मीर की स्थिति को स्थिर करने के लिए, जो लोग भारत के साथ अपना भाग्य जोड़ चुके हैं उनको पूरी तरह से संतुष्ट करने के लिए और लोकतन्त्रीय भारत में वह सम्मान और बराबरी के साथ अपना जीवन बिता सकें, एक ईमानदार और अच्छा प्रशासन पा सकें इसके लिए कुछ करना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कई माननीय सदस्यों ने मुझसे अपील की है कि मैं इस प्रस्ताव के ऊपर मतदान न कराऊं । मैं सदन की सद्इच्छा के सामने सिर झुकाता हूं और मैं आपकी इजाजत चाहूंगा कि आप मुझे यह प्रस्ताव वापिस लेने की अनुमति प्रदान करें ।

MR. SPEAKER : Before the Resolution is taken up, I will have to dispose of the amendments. There is one by Shri Abdul Ghani Dar. Since the Resolution itself is being withdrawn, does he want to press his amendment or withdraw it ?

श्री अब्दुल्ल गनी डार : जब प्रस्ताव को पेश करने वाले वाजपेयी जी ही अपने प्रस्ताव को वापिस ले रहे हैं तब मेरे अमेंडमेंट के प्रैस किये जाने का सवाल ही पैदा नही होता है । मैं वाजपेयी जी के साथ हूं ।

(شری عبدالغنی ڈار - جب پرستاؤ کو پیش کرنے والے واجپئی جی ہی اپنے پرستاؤ کو واپس لے رہے ہیں تب میرے امنڈمینٹ کے پریس کئے جانے کا سوال ہی پیدا نہیں ہوتا ہے - میں واجپئی جی کے ساتھ ہوں -

MR. SPEAKER : Does the hon. Member have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR SPEAKER : Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta is not here. Now, has Shri Vajpayee the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.10 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Sir, I move :

"In view of the adverse effect caused on India's foreign trade by the wrong pattern of trading adopted in the case of East European countries, including Russia, this House resolves that the foreign trade policy of the Government of India, particularly with East European countries and Russia, be suitably changed."

17.10½ hrs.

[**Mr. Deputy-Speaker** *in the Chair.*]

Sir, the subject matter of today's discussion, namely the pattern of India's trade with the East European countries and Russia, has been discussed on several occasions on the floor of this House and outside. The Treasury Benches have in the past complimented themselves on several occasions for various so-called achievements of the trading pattern from 1950 onwards. The specific points made by the Government and the Treasury Benches, while complimenting themselves on this trading, are the few which I would like to state before I come to my point.

They claim that when this trading started in 1950, India's exports to these countries were practically nill, less than 1 per cent, and that by virtue of these trading agreements by 1965-66 the total percentage of exports to these countries rose to 18 per cent; similarly, import also went up to 11 per cent.

They also claim that trading with these countries had helped India to increase the volume of export which would not have been possible had India not entered into these bilateral trade agreements. The third claim that is made by the Ministry is that India's requirement of certain basic material would not have been met had they not entered into this agreements and had they not obtained these materials from Russia and other East European countries.

They also feel that by opening up this new avenue of trading with these countries India could sell her materials in a better way, at more competitive rates, and thereby obtain better rates all over the world for whatever was available for export.

These are the arguments of which all of us are aware. The House is accustomed to listen to all of them. But this is not the entire story and the correct story. The story, if we go deeper into it, is something very different. The point that need to be examined is whether we got any worth while economic benefit by these trading agreements, whether it really, in effect, increased our volume of export in the manner projected by the Ministry and whether we could, in turn, benefit our economy either in the matter of raising productivity or in the matter of diversification of our non-traditional products. If we examine them in this background, we will find that the story is something very different.

But before I come to the comparative figures, I would briefly deal with the background, the mechanism, the content and the pattern of trade that has emerged out of these agreements with the East European countries. The bloc of these East European countries, particularly Soviet Russia, after the Second World War, from 1950 onwards, started industrial expansion in a big way.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Is it wrong to trade with such countries ?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : It is not wrong to trade, but it is wrong to trade in the way we have traded with them. That is the point of attack.

Compared to 1950, in 1955 the industrial production of these countries rose by 86 per cent. The same production rose by 304 per cent in 1966. There was an expansion of trading activity and these countries were in need of materials of all types to be purchased. By purchasing from India, by whichever means, they did not show any

favour to India. They needed those materials....

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): Is the hon. Member trying to make out that other countries are purchasing Indian goods even if they do not need them?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: That is not the point. But the hon. Minister has been making out that in all these agreements, Russians have shown a favour to us. He will have an ample opportunity to reply. I would request him to reply to these points when I have finished.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Nobody shows any favour in trade.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: The U.S.S.R. brought these materials because they needed them; the East European countries bought these materials because they needed them. If India would not have supplied, they would have purchased from somewhere else. This is one background of this trading.

The other background, more particularly, in the case of Russia is that their trading policies are not decided on their economic strategies. Their trading policies are moulded and shaped in accordance with their political strategy. With these two backgrounds, I would now go ahead in explaining the pattern, the mechanism and the working of this trading.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No country's pattern is mere altrustic.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: The trade pattern of other countries is free trade. You can buy from anywhere you like; you can sell to any country you like. The currencies are inter-changeable. You can pay in any way you like. You can have surplus with some countries and deficit with other countries. Therefore, it is not a rigid pattern as it has been in the case of Russia and the East European countries.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Which country has free trade?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Can the hon Minister tell me whether countries in the East European market have free trade? Take the case of Japan. Is it not a free-trade country? Take the case of U.K. Is it not a free-trade country? Can you not purchase whatever you like and can you not sell whatever you like? So long as you have money to purchase goods and the goods to sell, you can do.

Now, I am coming to the point from where I started. One of the claims made by the Ministry is that compared to 1950-1951, they have been able to raise the volume of export, and that has been raised from Rs. 2 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 156 crores in 1965-66, and to Rs. 224 crores in 1967-68. The figure of Rs. 224 crores is a post-devaluation figure. Therefore, in items of pre-devaluation period, it is very much less, that is, about Rs. 175 crores.

What are the items exported against them? The items exported are jute manufactures, tea, black pepper, cashew nuts leather, spices, coffee, hides and skins, cotton waste, cakes, raw wool and so on and so forth. These are the traditional items which constitute more than 75 per cent of the total volume of exports to these countries. The supply of these traditional items is limited by the factor of availability in our country. We cannot go on expanding the exports of these items to any extent we like. Therefore, whether you export to country 'A' or to country 'B' or to country 'C', the total volume of exports cannot be raised beyond a certain point. Our markets were there for these items. Simply by virtue of the fact that we started exporting these items to the East European countries, our traditional markets which used to purchase these commodities from us, in the past, had to seek and meet their demands from other countries. Take the case of tea.

Because we discontinued export to traditional markets, Ceylon has stepped in. Our market to that extent was captured because our supply was limited. Take the case of jute manufactures. Pakistan captured our market because in the case of jute manufactures, we started exporting a lot to Russia and East European countries. Therefore, to the extent of 75 per cent, it was a diversional trade. Our export in respect of total quantum and volume did not rise. Instead of exporting to the free exchange areas, we exported to the rigid economy of rupee-payment areas. Instead of getting free exchange against which we

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

could buy anything in the world, wherever we want, at the best possible price, we accumulated foreign exchange in the form of rupee, a notional rupee, a rupee in a restricted form which enables you to purchase the commodity only from one specified country to whom you have exported at a price dictated by him and in the manner desired by him. This is how our 75 per cent of the exports worked.

About the balance of 25 per cent, it consisted of non-traditional items. One of the claims made by the hon. Minister and the Government of Ihdia is that, by developing trade with these countries, we have been able to raise the export of non-traditional items to a great extent. This is absolutely wrong and fallacious. The pattern of India's trading over the last 18 years has considerably changed. Gradually, steadily and slowly, India is assuming a position by which export of engineering goods, export of non-traditional goods, is slowly mounting up, and to that extent, export of traditional goods is slowly going down in percentage.

In this respect, may I quote some figures ? In 1960-61, the percentage of export of non-traditional items was 28. In 1967-68, it went up to 38. In other words, out of a hundred units exported, in 1960 61, 28 units were non-traditional items, but in 1967-68, 38 units were non-traditional items. That is, the percentage rose by 10. Let us see what are the relative figures of these countries. The relative figures in respect of East European and Russian countries are : whereas in 1960 61, the export of non-traditional items was 24 per cent, in 1967-68 it was 26 per cent. Here the rise was 2 per cent, whereas in the case of total exports from India to the whole world, the rise was 10 per cent. It was bad in absolute terms and in relative terms. Compared to 38 per cent to the world over, the East European countries are consuming 26 per cent. Compared to the 10 per cent rise in the case of the whole world, here the rise was 2 per cent. Therefore, it is absolutely wrong to say that trade with the East European countries and Russia has helped us to increase the export of non-traditional items.

Now, what are the characteristics of trade with these countries ? One principal characteristic is that the payment agreements with these countries provide settlement in terms of inconvertible rupees, it is not settlement in terms of rupees, but it is settlement in terms of inconvertible rupees, India's account with East Germany—if the trade is with East Germany—has got to be settled with East Germany alone. If my exports to that country are more than my imports, then I am forced to purchase goods equivalent to that gap from East Germany alone to meet that gap, to meet the surplus of exports.

Any surplus lying with East Germany becomes blocked amount which cannot be taken or used in any other way, and we have to purchase the commodities which East Germany alone is capable of offering, and nothing else at a price that they demand and at no other price......

SHRI NAMBIAR : That is what is meant by barter peal.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : And, similarly in case where your imports are more than your exports, you are bound to export the commodities to East Germany alone and nowhere else. And, you are bound to sell them whatever they want, at whatever price they want, so much so, I am surprised that......

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is a certain price for traditional commodities. There is a certain market mechanism in this country. At that price Government buys and sells at a depreciated rate to such countries.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The point is very clear, Sir Exports have got to be met by imports. Say, India exports particular units of Rs. 100 crores. Now, as soon as India exports Rs. 100 crores worth by virtue of the annual plans that are drawn up between the two respective Governments, India is obliged to import Rs. 100 crores worth if not this year, at least next year, or the subsequent year. That is how trade is balanced. On that basis India has to import for Rs. 100 crores Import licenses are isused. You know, Sir, about some of the items imported from

those countries. There are various items of machinery and machine tools for which import licenses are issued. You can import only from the respective country and from nowhere else. Once those licenses are issued to importers, they have to import commodities, may be, at 25 or 30 per cent higher price. Free market operation does not apply in this particular economy. The licenses are conditional and by virtue of that you are compelled to import from that country alone. There is no other alternative but to import from those countries. Therefore, free market operations do not apply in respect of any such bilateral trade agreements.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is one point 100 units of black pepper has to be exported. In return, now, because we are exporting black pepper from this country we will have to import also others on the prevailing market price, whatever the other thing is, and they get cheaper than market price. Do you want to say that ?

SHRI D.N. PATODIA: No If they offer cheaper price they will never get it. What happens ? From India we export 2 types of commodities. One commodity is such where the supply is limited, compared to the demand. They are very clever people. Take the case of jute manufactures. In case of jute manufactures, the Russians will offer 2 per cent more than the world price for Indian jute manufactures, and therefore book the goods according to their demand. By that, they create potential demand for their goods in India, and that has to be met by importing from Russia. There is no alternative and import licenses are issued by the import licensing authorities in a manner by which you have no other alternative than to purchase from them. *Interruption*).

SHRI NAMBIAR : When you take loan from America, you will have to purchase only from America.

SHRI D N. PATODIA : We are talking of trade. We are not taking loans. Please don't confuse yourself. I wish you confine yourself to trade aspect alone.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I want to learn from you. You are a good businessman.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is 5.30. We shall take up the Half-an-hour discussion now.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Sir, you may please give me extra time as my time has been taken away by interruptions and disturbances ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is part of the debate.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I wish you give me 40 minutes more because my time has been taken away by interruptions.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Bash) : Where will we be if he takes 40 minutes more ?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : For you I will make accommodation.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I do not need it.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Because I am a man, the hon. Member is not accommodating me.

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17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Second Public Sector Refinery in Assam

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : The question of the establishment of a second public sector refinry in Assam has been exercising the minds of the people of Assam. Last August, a starred question was put by Shri Hem Barua on this subject and Government flatly refused to consider this demand. We in Assam protested against that decision. On the 23rd August, there was a general hartal and it was a unique success. I think Government know it very well.

Assam got one oil refinery in 1962. Bu for that an agitation had to be mountedt Panditji was there. We ourselves had also. to go to jail for six months.

Assam was the first State in India to produce oil. In 1886, the first oil well was sunk in Digboi. In 1900, the Digboi Refinery came. We had our first public sec-

[Shri Dhireswer Kalita]

tor refinery only in 1962. But prior to that, if we go through the history of this matter, we see that we had the ESSO refinery in Bombay in 1954, the Burmah-Shell refinery in 1955, the the Caltex refinery in Visakhapatnam in 1957—all these being private sector refineries. Then we have the Barauni rafinery, a public sector undertaking, established iu 1964 ; the Koyali refinery Baroda set up in 1965 the Ankleswar refinery (in collaboration with Americans) the Madras refinery (which is also mixed) and the refinery at Haldia (also mixed).

These refineries have come up after independence. Though the people of Assam have been demanding a second refinery in Assam, the Government of India have been rejecting it on the main ground that there is no ready market and there will be loss. This is one of the grounds adduced. Then they say that there is transport bottleneck. As regards availability of crude oil, they again bring in the argument of ready market.

Let me cite one simple example. When the Digboi refinery was established in 1900 —the hon. Minister will know it—there was not a single motor car in Assam. But still petroleum was produced. There was no ready market.

As for the refineries in Bombay, is Maharashtra consuming all the oil that is produced there ? It cannot be. Prior to the establishment of our refineries in India, we have the examples of national refineries in America and Europe. They had also problems to face and they got over them. Uptil now we are purchasing annually from foreign countries Rs. 150 crores worth of petroleum products including crude oil. So the argument of non-availability of ready market when the demand for setting up a refinery is made is a false one. Ready market is necessary for perishable goods like eggs and vegetables.

Oil has an international market. Is it necessary to have a ready market for this article ? No. This argument I think will not hold good.

Secondly, about availability, the present commitments of crude to the Digboi, Noonmati and Barauni refineries are to the tune of 3.5 million tonnes and are estimated to increase to 5 million tonnes by 1970 with the anticipated expansion. On the other hand the yield of crude by 1970 is estimated to rise to 9 million tonnes on the strength of the success met in exploring and developing new oil fields at Lakwa, Rudrasagar, Galeki etc. by the ONGC and OIL. Thus an additional refining capacity of 4 million tonnes is required to be established by that time. Up till now whatever oil explored has not been brought out from the oil fields, because Haldia refinery is not working, Barauni is also working not up to full capacity, Noonmati is producing only 0.5 million tonnes and Digboi is producing only 0.5 million tonnes. This four million tonnes you will have to export to the other States from Assam either in crude form or refined form. If you want to exporf in crude form, you will bave to set up a refinery outside. Assam and dual expenditure will be involved. What is the harm in refining this four million tonnes of crude oil in Assam ? You can establish a refinery in Assam and develop the State which as you know is richest in resources but lower in output.

The cost of production of oil per tonne in Barauni is Rs. 37.93, in Koyali it is Rs. 37.46, and in nonomati it is Rs. 21.60. In the private sector in ESSO an Burmah Shell it is a little less at Rs. 18 only. The cost of production at Noonmati can be made less. You were present the other day when there was a discussion regarding the pricing of oil. The Government has appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Shantilal Shah regarding the pricing of oil but they have not yet come to any conclusion. The practice now obtaining is that the Noonmati refinery has to purchase the crude at the Persian Gulf price plus transport charges to Bombay Calcutta and Gauhati. All these incongruous and incompatible things are going on. So if this pricing committee works out the details and comes to a conclusion, I think the Noonmati refinery's cost of production will be something like Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per tonne,

So, in that case, if a public sector refinery is established there, naturally if the Persian gulf parity theory is abolished and the cost of production based on selling crude oil, then the public sector refinery in Assam will bring crores of rupees to the

Government. The Government should consider having a second public sector refinery in Assam The present Noonmati refinery is yielding 0.75 million tons. It has not got any expanding capacity. The production of 4 million tonnes which you are saying is only on paper. You are saying that new explorations are increasing

Another point is transport. You say that the marketing division is incurring losses. That means that the refinery division are getting profits, There is the transport difficulty because the rail line linking Assam with the rest of India is a metre gauge line. It should be made a broad gauge line. All these difficulties arise on account of our not having a better transport in Assam. We should directly link Assam with India with a broad gauge line.

Secondly, two or three years ago a product pipe line has already been laid from Gauhati and Siliguri. If a second refinery is set up all the production of the refinery can be pumped out by a product pipe line and the present capacity of the product pipe line may be increased. From all accounts, the Government cannot withhold the demand of Assam for a second refinery. The Government of Assam has been demanding times without number and justifying with all the reasons that Assam should have a second public sector refinery immediately.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : The main argument of my learned friend seems to be that a quantity of 4 million tonnes will be available, and why not refine it in Assam. That seems to be the main contention of my hon. friend. Now I will give him some figure. I do not know where he got this figure of an additional 4 million tonnes readily available.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : I am a Member of the Estimates Committee. This figure was given to the Estimates Committee.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I will give you some figures. At the present moment the production of Oil India is of the order of 3 million tonnes. ONGC'S, from Rudrasagar it is .035 million and from Lakwa it is .060, altogether it is roughly 3.1 million tonnes. By 1970-71, an additional quantity of 1.35 million tonnes is expected from Rudrasagar and Lakwa.

My hon. friend knows that the capacity of the Digboi refinery is about 0.50 million tonnes, Gauhati, 0.75 million tonnes. Barauni is two million. It should be remembered that Digboi is finding from its own field about half of its requirement and it is only taking 0.25. So altogether out to the three millions now available for Barauni we have committed two million and the balance quantity to Digboi and Gauhati. For the additional 1.35 million expected by 1970-71, we have already got the third million capacity built up in Barauni. It is specially built up for Assam oil. There is also a proposal, as my hon. friend knows, to increase the capicity of Gauhati refinery to 1.1 million tonnes. So, these take care of roughly the expected increase of oil production in Assam. Of course, if more oil can be found, that will be a different matter ; about the geleki oil-field itself, we do not know the capacity of it. It might be a potential source, and if there is more crude oil coming from it what to do with it would be a question which can be considered then. But at the present moment, it is not true to say that we have crude available in Assam which can be spared for the purpose of another additional refinery in Assam. This is apart from the increase in the capacity of Gauhati which is under discussion with the State Government of Assam and which will be accomplished as soon as some issues which are now being discussed by the two Governments are settled.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Sir, I beg to differ.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If the figures are challenged, what can we do ?

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : If there is more oil available, then the Government can consider the question of setting up a second refinery.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Then comes the question of economics. My hon. friend himself has referred to certain

[Shri Raghu Ramaiah]

points which were being discussed, certain attitudes which were being taken so far. It is true the pricing policy is there. It is based not on the cost of production at the refinery concerned in Assam, but on the basis of import parity, and that has certainly created a certain situation. Now, the Committee is going into that. We do not know what the recommendations of that Committee will be, but today, on the policy which the Government is following, there is no doubt that there is an enormous amount of under recoveries of unrecoverable freight charges, and that is why one argument is that, it will be an economic loss; and that therefore it will not be economically feasible to have another refinery in Assam. Now, some figures...

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda): That will be only paper transactions.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH; The IOC has to pay that. I shall give some figures of under recoveries, on the basis of the existing pricing policy.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: On the present pricing policy.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: On the present pricing policy; I am not hiding anything. Roughly in 1963-64, it was Rs. 115 lakhs; 1964-65, Rs. 138 lakhs; 1965-66, Rs. 143 lakhs; 1966-67, Rs. 104 lakhs. This is on the basis of the present pricing policy. I may also add that this question of building a new refinery has been gone into by the Institute of Petroleum, of building one at Sibsagar in Assam and the equivalent expansion of Baranuni and Gauhati refineries, and on the basis of certain data, it has come to the conclusion that the total investment in refinery and transportation will be Rs. 76.7 crores for a new refinery in Assam for a capacity of two million tonnes per year; and Rs. 69.5 crores for expanding the Gauhati refinery, and Rs. 45 crores for expanding the Barauni refinery also for the same capacity.

This is one angle from which the economics of it are being looked at.

The Government of Assam themselves have sent a paper recently on the economics of second refinery in Assam. There they have tried to meet some of the points raised by the Petroleum Institute in their study as well as the matter of under-recoveries I referred to earlier and also embodying some of the points raised by my hon. friend. We are making a close study of that document. I would assure the House that we shall give it very serious consideration. But the main point still remains. For creating any additional refinery capacity in Assam, assuring that the economics are in its favour, which itself is a matter for study, there must be more oil. That question cannot arise at this state. That is why in answer to the question put by my hon. friend and also earlier by Mr. Hem Barua, I said that at present, there is no proposal for establishing a second oil refinery there. But when more oil is found, and if all the economic studies are found to be favourable—it would be a matter for consideration—I would assure the House that there is nobody here, much less in my ministry, who is against doing industrial justice to Assam or any other part of the country. Assam is as much a part of our country as any other State and I do not want this idea to get round that in the centre we are not treating Assam properly. I would assure the House that whatever we can do for the industrial development of Assam will be done.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): Crude oil availability is not the only criterion. Refineries are located in areas where crude oil is not available or it is being imported. Our Digboy refinery is dying and it has to be supplemented. Even in the British days, we had one refinery and a second toy refinery there. I want to know whether after meeting the requirements of Barauni and Noonmati refineries if there is more crude oil available, Government commits itself to having a second refinery in Assam.

I do not know whether the Government is aware of the very strong feeling born out of this denial of employment opportunities and development of Assam, where crude oil is being pumped out. It is not only depriving Assam of a second refinery but it is depriving Assam of the refinery gas, which is so essential for the petro-chemical complex.

About the market, is the minister not aware of the expert opinion in USA that transporting crue oil is less economic than transporting the products through smaller pipelines ? I want to know whether the Government would refer the matter to experts and taking into consideration the development needs and of Assam and regional imbalances, whether they will make it practicable to have a second refinery in Assam, even if it means having some development in some other directions like transport, etc. ?

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Out of the nine refineries in the country only three are in the public sector and the rest are in the private sector, managed by foreign experts. Although Assam is topmost in the country in the matter of natural resources, it is lowest in the country so far as industrial development is concerned, as a result of which the youth in Assam are getting restive because the unemployment problem is mounting. When this demand for a refinery came, Shri Asoka Mehta, the then Minister, offered a very queer argument that a refinery cannot be established there because of the fact that there is market for finished oil in that State. He forgets one basic fact that there is no market for finished steel product in the States where steel plants are located. Shri Raghu Ramaiah, who is young and ebullient should realise the stupidity and untenability of this argument. Now he comes out with another argument, that there is no sufficient crude oil available in the State. But he forgets the oil finds in Galaky, Rudrasagar and Lakua which come to 9 million tonnes, though according to government estimate it is only 5 million tonnes. If they deny the legitimate demand of the people of Assam for a second oil refinery there, because the unemployment problem is mounting up there we will be forced to build up such a massive popular movement which would break the backbone of this government... (*Interruptions*). My question is this.

Although Shri Raghu Ramaiah thinks that there is no crude oil available in Assam, while making this statement, which supersedes the statement made by his predecessor, Shri Asoka Mehta, did he take note of the oil finds in Lakua, Rudrasagar and Galaky ? The impression that we get is that somehow or other the Indian Government is trying to deprive the people of Assam of their legitimate dues. Do not create an impression in the minds of the people of Assam that you do no not like that State and so you want to create regional imbalance by neglecting that State. Then they offer another argument, security reason. Who will defend our frontiers in the Himalayan region if we are attacked by China ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has not referred to it.

SHRI HEM BARUA : So, for security reasons also you could not by-pass our State or its legilimate demands. Therefore, I want a clarification of his statement about the non-avaliability of crude oil in that State in the light of oil finds in those three places I mentioned earlier.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, में कालिता साहब को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने असम में दूसरी आयल रिफाइनरी के सम्बन्ध में सवाल उठाया । मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं यह एक बड़ी विडम्बना है कि तेल हमारे देश का है, लेकिन अधिकांश रिफ़ाइनरीज विदेशी कम्पनियों की हैं, इस विडम्बना को पाटने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक नोट को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं जो प्रमाणित करता है कि असम में क्रूड-आयल की जो फाइण्डिंग्ज मिली हैं, उनके आंकड़े क्या हैं—

> "Besides oil, natural gas is also available in abundance in Assam. It is estimated that Naharkatiya and Moran oil fields alone can deliver 60 million to 100 million cft. of gas a day after meeting the local requirements of Assam State Electricity Board and Namrup Fertilizers Limited. On the basis of equivalent heat value this amounts well over 500,000 tonnes of of mineral oil a year. Therefore, not only in the interests of economic and industrial uplift of Assam but equally also in the wider interests of the country's economy, it is necessary that the utilisation of this great industrial assets

is ensured by putting up a new refinery with petro-chemical industries in Assam."

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस तथ्य के साथ आप सहमत हैं ? क्योंकि आपने यह जवाब दिया कि आसाम सरकार का जो नोट मिला है उस पर विचार कर रहे है—इसका मतलब यह है कि कुछ हद तक मान रहे हैं।

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्रूड आयल के सिलसिले में जो नोट मैंने पढ़ा है, उसमें जो तथ्य दिये गये हैं उनको मद्देनजर रखते हुए क्या आप सदन को यह आश्वासन देंगे कि जल्दी से जल्दी आसाम में दूसरी रिफायनरी का गठन किया जायेगा ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : There is no petro-chemical complex in the State.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी हमदर्दी के साथ कहा कि चूंकि आसाम में पर्याप्त-मात्रा में क्रूड आयल नहीं मिलता है इसलिए पब्लिक सैक्टर में दूसरी रिफायनरी नहीं खोली जा सकती। न केवल आसाम बल्कि पूरे देश के सम्बन्ध में मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कितना अनटेप्ड-क्रूड आयल है, उसका आपने हिसाब लगाया है ? उसमें से कितना एक्सप्लायटेड हैं और कितना अनएक्सप्लायटेड है ? उसको आप कितने दिन में एक्सप्लायट कर लेंगे ? यदि इसका हिसाब सरकार ने लगाया है तो वे आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

जब हमारे देश की ऐसी परिस्थिति है कि हमारे पास क्रूड-आयल नहीं है तो क्या कभी भी हमारा देश आयल के मामले में सेल्फ़-सफिशेन्ट होगा या विदेशों पर ही निर्भर करेगा ?

एक तो क्रूड-आयल मिलता नहीं और दूसरे पैसे की कमीं है, जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इतने करोड़ लग जायेंगे और आसाम सरकार ने रिपोर्ट भेजी है, उसके मुताल्लिक कुछ बातें हो रही है, मैं कहता हूं कि थोड़ी देर के लिए मान लीजिये, क्रूड-आयल मिल जाता है और पैसे का भी इन्तजाम हो जाता है तो क्या भारत सरकार इस स्थिति में है कि आसाम में दूसरी रिफायनरी अपने इन्डीजेनस-नो-हाऊ की बदौलत कायम कर सके ? अगर उसमें फारेन-कोलाबोरेशन की जरूरत होगी तो कितनी और नहीं होगी तो उसको कहाँ तक इन्डीजेनस रूप में बनाता जा सकेगा ?

18 00 hrs.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I have always very great respect for a senior Member like Shri Hem Barua, but I am sorry to disappoint him on this occasion because he had forecast the backbone of the Government being broken by the Assam public. I have greater faith in the public of Assam than Shri Barua himself. I have still greater faith in the sanity and wisdom of the policies pursued by the Government of India and I am sure that the policy pursued by the Government of India will be so fair, as it has always been fair to Assam, that no such calamity as so jubilantly forecast by Shri Hem Barua will ever have any occasion to occur.

SHRI HEM BARUA : We will organise it there, if you want us to.

श्री रवि राय : आप मान लीजिए, कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Having said that, I would like to clarify again what I said. I did say that at the present moment the estimates, of oil do not justify a second refinery because the estimates, I may repeat, are 4 million and odd tonnes by 1970-71 which are already committed.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : It is completely wrong.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : If you show me wrong, I will be happy.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : I will show you the document. From your own department I have got it.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I am giving you the figures that I have got. If you have different figures, you give them to me. I am willing to learn from you. Certainly all of us have to learn and I shall be very glad to learn. If I find that there is a mistake in my figures, I shall give correct figures after checking them up.

Shri Hem Barua also said that I did not take into account the Gelaki oil field. At the present moment it is only a small production. We have yet to find out what its real potential and capacity will be. I did not say that for all time to come this is all the oil which Assam will produce. No man will ever say that, much less myself. All I said was that by 1970-71 this what is expected. If more oil is found, we will certainly work out the economics of it. The standard of economic justification which we apply today may not be there a few years hence. For instance, the pricing policy may change; or, for instance, as one of my hon. friends said it may become cheaper, to transfer petroleum products than crude, although the present view is that in relation to white products it may be cheaper but if you take the black products it is costlier.

I am not shutting the door for all time to come. These are the difficulties. Once abundant oil is found, let us, certainly, at that stage, look into the economics of it and do what is best for Assam and what is best for the country. We will do that.

SHRI HEM BARUA : You will establish a refinery then ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : If economics of it justify, if there is enough crude, the refinery should be there. It is not a question of anybody giving anything. If the economics of it so justify, if there is abundant crude, certainly, we shall look into it.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : After the needs of Barauni and Gauhati are fulfilled, if there is surplus crude oil, can the Government commit that there will be a second refinery in Assam ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : As I have already said, subject to the economics of it, the matter can be considered. Who am I to give an asuarance ? The oil must be found; the economics of it must justify. All those hypothetical things I should assume and give you an assurance ? What satisfaction will that give you ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the expanded refining capacity of Barauni and Noonmati be able to absorb all the crude which is found in the State of Assam ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : As regard gas, much of it is committed and there is, certainly, a part which is uncommitted. Already, we are in correspondence with the Government of Assam. They have sent a proposal for the establishment of a petrochemical complex. We are looking into it. There has been some difference of opinion as to the viability of it. That is being gone into.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday at 11 A.M.

18.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December, 9, 1968 Agrahayana 18, 1890 (Saka)

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